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RUSSIANS EVACUATING NEWCHWANG AND JAPAN CLAIMS TO HAVE ISOLATED PORT ARTHUR

Report That Alexieff Was Wounded Before Leaving Port Arthur.

Whereabouts of Kuropatkin's Main Army Said to Be Unknown. Twenty-one Killed in Celebration at Tokio.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

NEWCHWANG, May 9.—The Russians are evacuating Newchwang. The troops are leaving after dismantling the forts. It is reported that Alexieff was wounded before he left Port Arthur.

PORT ARTHUR ISOLATED.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

"Our Second Army which landed at Liaotung reports that our detachment repulsed a small body of the enemy on the 6th instant, occupied Pulantien, and destroyed the enemy's railway and telegraph lines, so that Port Arthur is now deprived of all means of communication with Manchurian points."

TAKAHIRA.

Pulantien, the place occupied by the Japanese on May 6th, is a port situated on Adam's Bay, on the opposite side of the Peninsula from Pitzewo. From Pulantien to Pitzewo is a distance of about twelve miles, while from the point where the Russian railway and telegraph lines have been destroyed it is about sixty miles to Port Arthur.

TOKIO, May 9.—Before retiring from Feng-wang-cheng the Russians abandoned a large amount of hospital stores.

TOKIO, May 9.—During the celebration of the Japanese victories twenty-one were killed and forty injured, mostly boys. The enthusiastic crowds massed against the walls of the palace crushing a large number of boys against the walls. A number were also drowned in the moat.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—It is believed that the next objective move of the forces under Baron Kuroki will be the occupation of Haicheng. This will compel the evacuation of Newchwang.

Five Japanese armies control Manchuria between the Yalu river and Liaotung. The Japanese also control the Peninsula with the exception of Port Arthur.

MAIN ARMIES WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

The whereabouts of Kuropatkin's main force is unknown. The abandonment of southern Manchuria will be beneficial to the Russians, enabling the concentration of the Russian forces. The Grand Duke Cyril has reached St. Petersburg.

PARIS, May 8.—The critical situation of Russia's forces is the cause of great depression here.

KUROPATKIN STILL RETREATING.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—Gen. Kuropatkin has fallen back to Maotin pass. It is believed that the Japanese will land another army on the peninsula and move northward along the railway, compelling the Russians to evacuate Newchwang or undergo a battle or siege. The Japanese possession of Feng-wang-Cheng is of great importance. The energy of the Japanese excites admiration and foreshadows a long war. It is expected that Kuropatkin will communicate with Port Arthur by means of wireless telegraphy and pigeons. Chinese brigands are maltreating wounded Russians.

GRAND DUKE FOR VICEROY.

PARIS, May 8.—It is reported that the Grand Duke Nicholas will replace Alexieff as Viceroy.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY BREAKING THROUGH THE ICE.

JAPANESE TROOPS MOVE AT NIGHT.

"You see nothing of the war in Japan excepting at night," said Dr. Y. Kaiseruma who has just returned from the front, yesterday. "After twelve o'clock the movement of troops begins and the streets are crowded with people. Nothing, however, is seen of the greatness of the army. Nothing but the tramp of the men as they go on over to the transportation of supplies while at night the soldiers are sent to the front. Although there is not much talk about it, there are always crowds watching them go and Russians are heard above the noise of the moving troops. Interesting, this is looking to be such a war in Japan."

JAPANESE CAVALRY DISPERSES THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

General Kuroki, commanding the first army in the Yalu district reports:

"Our cavalry dispersing the enemy beforehand, our infantry detachment occupied Feng-huang-cheng on the 6th instant. Before evacuating the city the enemy burnt its supplies of ammunition. The enemy and refugees are, even now, coming out of adjoining forests and villages to surrender to us. Natives of the district say that the number of Russian wounded that passed through Feng-huang-cheng on the 2nd instant numbered about eight hundred. We are now convinced that the total casualties of the Russians in the battle of the Yalu probably exceed three thousand."

TAKAHIRA.

The reported occupation of Feng-huang-cheng by the forces of Japan's First Army, after the Japanese cavalry had dispersed the rear guard of the Russians, places Gen. Kuroki's command at a point half way from Antung to Liaoyang and Mukden. Feng-huang-cheng is midway between Antung, on the Yalu River and Liaoyang.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Admiral Cooper has been ordered to detach one cruiser and a gunboat from the Asiatic squadron and send them to Chefoo. From Chefoo the vessels will probably be ordered to proceed to Newchwang for the protection of the American residents there.

BANDITS WOULD LOOT NEWCHWANG.

TOKIO, May 1[illegible]—Fifteen thousand Russians are reported to be evacuating Newchwang. A force of 3,000 bandits are outside the city awaiting the opportunity for looting the town. The bandits are destroying the railway.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON IN JAPAN SEA.

[illegible] It is believed that a portion of the Vladivostok squadron [illegible] successfully shut out and is now in the Japan Sea.

PAPER IS BEING MADE FROM SISAL BAGASSE

Experiments already made have demonstrated the possibility of making paper from sisal bagasse and three bales of bagasse are being sent to the coast on the Nevadan for extensive tests of the paper qualities of the fibre remnant. The paper which was made here from bagasse is very crude, being a grayish white and of the consistency, almost, of blotting paper. W. C. Weedon, secretary of the Hawaiian Fibre Co., is of the opinion, however, that good note paper can be made from the refuse. On the Nevadan which sailed Sunday from Honolulu for San Francisco, via Kahului, there was a shipment of thirty-two bales of sisal, of which three bales are to be used in paper experiments. About eight tons of sisal was shipped altogether, and the total output of the Hawaiian Sisal Co. this year will be about 200 tons. Sisal is bringing about $165 per ton in San Francisco now, there having been an increase in the price per pound of seven-eighths of a cent within the last few weeks.

It requires about twenty tons of leaves to make a ton of fibre, and about forty-five per cent. of the remainder is water. The remainder, or about one half of the total, is bagasse and other refuse, which can be utilized in the manufacture of paper.

It is not the company's intention, if the experiments prove successful, to manufacture paper here. If found to be profitable the bagasse will be reduced to a pulp and shipped in that form to the mainland for paper manufacture. A plant for the manufacture of paper in the islands would require an investment larger than the production of sisal in the islands will warrant at present. There is no intention, either, of putting in a cordage plant until the acreage of sisal has been considerably increased. The company now has 800 acres under cultivation, having recently put in 200 acres more. Expenses of production are being reduced by the use of cheaper fuel, an article with which experiments are being made, the results of which are kept secret.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAVIS FIRST GOVERNOR OF PANAMA ZONE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President Roosevelt has issued the instructions to the Panama Canal Commission for the government of the canal zone. The Secretary of War is given supervision of the territory contained within the canal strip. Major-General Geo. W. Davis is named by the President as Governor of the canal zone. The payment of $40,000,000 was made by the J. P. Morgan Co. yesterday to the French Canal Company.

MAJ.-GEN. GEO. W. DAVIS.

Major-General George W. Davis, retired, the first American governor of the Panama Canal Strip, is sixty-five years old and an engineer of considerable ability. General Davis is one of the successful soldiers who never had a West Point education. He enlisted in the volunteers during the first year of the Civil War and in 1866 was mustered out with the rank of major. The next year he secured a captaincy in the regular army, and from that time until the Spanish-American war his advancement was slow. He made a reputation, however, as an engineer. On the outbreak of the conflict with Spain he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers and was elevated to the like rank in the regular service in 1901. He was military Governor of Porto Rico in 1899-1900 and made a good record in that post. He succeeded General Adna R. Chaffee in command in the Philippines and served in that capacity until he was retired from the army, on account of age, in July, 1902.

HARRISON SENTENCED

After Remarkably Sensational Trial.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

George Harrison was put on trial before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning, for attempting to murder his wife on March 27, by firing two shots at her with a revolver. There were some sensational episodes in the course of the trial, which kept happening right to the end. W. S. Fleming, Assistant Attorney General, and Frank Andrade appeared for the prosecution, and Henry Hogan for the defendant. The first twelve jurors drawn were accepted by both sides, being: H. C. Austin, C. J. Ludwigsen, John Kidwell, G. Kealohapauole, H. P. Kaohi, C. H. Bellina, C. J. Falk, Percy Lishman, S. K. Paulo, W. E. Brown, James Bicknell and W. M. Buchanan.

Witnesses called for the Territory in the forenoon were J. S. Fox, Geo. F. Shull, Albert Gunderson, Chas. Lambert, Chas. G. Morasky, Mrs. Mary Catherine Harrison and Mrs. Lily Kekipi. A revolver and cartridges were presented as exhibits.

The first symptom of trouble occurred when Judge De Bolt rebuked Mr. Hogan for making a farce of the examination of jurors.

Officer Lambert, who arrested Harrison, was handed the weapon and ammunition to identify. Mr. Hogan jumped forward and snatching the revolver out of the witness's hand placed it on the table in front of Mr. Fleming.

HOGAN CHECKED.

"Don't do that again, Mr. Hogan," Judge De Bolt said reprimandingly to the attorney, pointing his finger at him.

When the next witness had taken the stand, Juror Kidwell interrupted Mr. Fleming's questions by rising to remark:

"Before this trial proceeds any further, I desire to say that it is impossible for the jury not to be prejudiced against the defendant on account of the manner in which his counsel is conducting himself."

Judge De Bolt said it was sometimes very trying to the court itself, but the jury must not be influenced by any prejudice. They should be guided solely by the evidence.

Mr. Hogan gazed at the complaining juror steadfastly until the prosecution was done with the witness. Then, with a sidelong stare at Mr. Kidwell, he bowed to the court and emphatically asked:

"May I have the permission of the objecting juror to ask a few questions of the witness?"

Judge De Bolt replied that he had all of the privileges of an attorney so long as he exercised such in a proper manner. The cross-examination then proceeded without friction to its close.

THE WIFE'S ACCOUNT.

Mrs. Harrison testified about leaving her house in Liliha street the night in question, going on board the car and seeing her husband get aboard on the opposite side. She was not looking at him, but heard two shots fired and saw Harrison's arm raised. The flashes passed by her face and she fell off the car. Against the objections of Mr. Hogan she was allowed to testify of trouble between her husband and herself as having been usual in their married life, and of threats he had made shortly previous to the shooting that he would blow out her brains.

On the night in question, as Mrs. Harrison testified, there was a luau next door to their home. Under cross-examination she said she had drank something there. She could not remember the number of drinks she had taken, but said it might have been four or five.

"Was it water, tea or whisky?" Mr. Hogan asked.

"They had wine and beer," witness curtly answered.

Another cross admission was that on the evening of the shooting she had thrown all of Harrison's things out of the house.

Mrs. Kekipi, at whose house the Harrisons lived, is a fair woman—of Saxon blonde type almost—yet her examination did not proceed far in English until she became dumb to the questions and asked leave to give her evidence in Hawaiian. She told of connubial jars of the couple and, through Interpreter Hopkins, repeated this threat of husband to wife:

"By and by you will be a dead woman. I will put you in a coffin."

ATTORNEY CITED.

The crowning sensation of the day occurred when the defendant was testifying on his own behalf in the afternoon.

Harrison asked leave to conduct his case in person for the remainder of the trial, owing to the misconduct of his counsel.

Mr. Fleming, not desiring to have the defendant put to such disadvantage, asked that counsel be assigned to him.

Judge De Bolt ordered a recess, after which he assigned Ella A. C. Long, who was in court, to conduct the defense for the remainder of the trial. The court directed Mr. Hogan to withdraw from the case and ordered him to appear in court at 9 o'clock this morning and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

THE DEFENSE.

Harrison's evidence was to the effect that he did not fire the shots to kill his wife, but to scare two men who were getting aboard the car along with her. Under cross-examination he admitted what his wife had testified, that he had been arrested several times for assault and battery on Mrs. Harrison.

Mr. Long made a good effort in view of having only been an hour conducting the defense, in his closing address to the jury. He put forward the theory that if defendant intended to kill his wife his aim would not have failed at a distance of three feet.

Mr. Fleming, closing for the Territory, spoke of the increasing prevalence of crimes of violence with weapons. He adverted to the bad record of the defendant and argued that there was no doubt of his murderous intention toward his wife in the acts proved against him.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The jury retired at 4:10 and at 4:40 returned a verdict of guilty, Mr. Kidwell as foreman orally stating that the jury recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court.

Mr. Long noted exceptions with notice of motion for a new trial.

Mr. Fleming moved for sentence forthwith and, as Mr. Long did not wish to add to the jury's recommendation to mercy, he desired himself to make some remarks. The court and the prosecution were placed in an embarrassing position, the Assistant Attorney General said, by the jury's recommendation. He had no doubt the jury had recommended mercy on account of the misconduct of the defendant's counsel.

"That is not correct," Mr. Kidwell remarked from the spectators' benches, the jurors having waited to hear sentence after being excused until Monday morning.

"That is hardly fair, Mr. Fleming," Judge De Bolt said, adding that the jurors were intelligent and conscientious men not likely to be swayed by extraneous circumstances.

Mr. Fleming withdrew the remark and proceeded to argue for a substantial sentence as a deterrent to the growing prevalence of crimes of the character of Harrison's.

MR. HOGAN AGAIN.

Mr. Hogan, who had kept his chair at counsel's table meanwhile, now rose and asked permission to address the court. Judge De Bolt informed him that, under the law, an attorney cited for contempt had no right to be heard until he purged himself of contempt.

"You are to appear here at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, Mr. Hogan," the court added.

"Am I released on my own recognizance?" Mr. Hogan inquired. The court answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Long, having been worked up by Mr. Fleming's address, now wanted to say something. He began by characterizing the verdict as "no doubt a compromise verdict," when the court interrupted him.

Judge De Bolt said defendant's counsel had no reason for saying it was a compromise verdict. To his own mind the jury's recommendation to mercy was based on consideration of all the circumstances. The jurors had a right, and it was their duty, to consider the evidence relating to the troubles between defendant and his wife, which showed that the husband believed he had good cause for irritation in his wife's conduct.

Mr. Kidwell here interjected a remark to the effect that the court had given the sum and substance of the reason for the recommendation to mercy.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

Judge De Bolt quoted from Blackstone to show that circumstances such as those of the case at bar ought to be considered both by the jury and the court. He was inclined to think that the defendant was mistaken about his wife's conduct, but there was no doubt about the condition of his mind at the time of the shooting. It was seen, while defendant was on the witness stand, that he was very impulsive. At the same time, the court was satisfied that Harrison shot at his wife to kill her. The recommendation of mercy was considered in sentencing the defendant to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The maximum penalty for attempted murder is imprisonment for ten years and a fine of one thousand dollars.

FORTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Kawamoto, convicted on Thursday of an outrage, was sentenced by Judge De Bolt yesterday morning to be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of forty years and to pay a fine of $20.

CIVIL TRIALS.

No great progress was made yesterday in the trial of J. C. Axtell's suit for $10,000 damages against H. E. Hendricks before Judge Gear. Plaintiff continued on the stand from Thursday for the forenoon. Mr. McCormick, who was bookkeeper for Mr. Hendricks when the trouble arose under which he had Mr. Axtell arrested in 1902, occupied the stand the remainder of the day without his examination concluding.

Judge Robinson gave a hearing to the injunction suit of John Lucas against the Hawaiian American Engineering Co. and Superintendent of Public Works Holloway. The court granted a motion to strike out scandalous matter in the answer of defendants, where it insinuated that Lucas brought the suit out of revenge for the injunction against his firm's Lahainaluna contract. The trial is still on.

COURT NOTES.

E. A. Douthitt has filed a bill of exceptions to verdict for defendant before Judge De Bolt in the suit of Kwong Mow vs. Kilkona and Kanamu.

H. A. Heen by his attorney, C. F. Peterson, has filed a discontinuance of his suit against Luk Mon Wa. It was a claim of $[illegible] for rent and went up to the Circuit Court on appeal by plaintiff from District Magistrate Dicker's judgment for defendant.

An election to take under the will in lieu of dower has been filed by Ida Whan Waterhouse, widow of the late Henry Waterhouse.

K. Ono, a creditor, petitions to be appointed administrator of the estate of M. Ohashiro, deceased, which consists of a few claims valued at $[illegible].

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[illegible]

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES LOW RATES

Many Remedies Suggested But None of the Solutions Offered Proves Entirely Satisfactory. Talk of Putting on a Local Steamer.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The Merchants' Association at its meeting yesterday took up the question of lower steamer fares and although there were loud and long denunciations of existing conditions, no remedy which was considered practicable was proposed at the meeting. The entire question was finally left to the board of directors who will report some plan of action at a future meeting. A multitude of remedies was proposed; from the placing of a steamer on the run by the Merchants' Association to asking Congress to repeal the shipping laws so as to permit passengers to travel on foreign steamers between Honolulu and San Francisco. None of the suggestions met with unanimous favor, although the sentiment was unanimous enough that the people of the islands were not been treated right by the steamship companies now doing business here.

There was a gathering of twenty-five representative merchants at the meeting in the Young building and the majority of them expressed their opinions on what has become to the tourist work the most important question.

WANTS LOWER RATES.

Oswald Lutted, of the New England Bakery, first broached the matter of steamship rates when the meeting was about to close. He said that the question of cheap passenger fares had been ventilated and spoken of for years, and now in the depressed condition of business it was time to do something. "We have to have cut rates to induce people to come here," said Mr. Lutted. "The fleet was here for ten or twelve days and the merchants did thousands of dollars worth of business, and cheap rates will always keep a floating population of 3,000 or 4,000 in the islands. If the steamship companies now in business here won't make the cut rates, then we should induce others to come here, offering inducements in the way of freights, etc. If the merchants join issues and pull together to encourage some other company to come here we will succeed. The rates now are too high, $135 for the round trip, when you can go from New York to the West Indies and back, which is a third longer, for $80. The second class rate from Honolulu to Vancouver is only $45 and they will give you railway transportation in addition. The difference between first and second class accommodations is not very much and a lower first class rate could easily be made. A reduction of thirty or even ten dollars would be a great thing for the city."

PRESIDENT FAVORS IDEA.

"Mr. Lutted's remarks are very much to the point," said President Smith. "There is no question but what tourists are deterred from coming here by the high rates."

PROMOTION COMMITTEE'S WORK.

"The Promotion Committee has taken up this very matter with each of the steamship companies," said J. A. Gilman, of that committee. "Both companies absolutely refused to consider any reduction in rates, and say that it is not practicable. They claim that at the present rate they are not paying expenses. Commissions and other charges make the total the steamship companies receive something over fifty dollars, fifty-four or fifty-five dollars, I think, which they claim, is the actual cost.

"We have tried to get a reduction at least a dozen times, but have always met with the same result. Perhaps the Merchants' Association may succeed in hammering them down."

AGENTS GET THE DIFFERENCE.

"What do you mean by commissions?" asked Mr. Smith. "The commissions paid to agents?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Gilman. "Rebates and commissions to the steamship and railroad lines."

"That means a loss on each ticket of twenty or twenty-five dollars," suggested the president.

"Under the circumstances I suppose the steamship companies can't be blamed for not cutting rates as they are carrying all the passengers they want now without competition," said F. W. Waldron. "The only way to get them to cut it is to bring in new lines, by offering freights, or else by the Merchants' Association putting on a steamer and running it. I believe we could run a steamer back and forth and pay expenses."

"You mean for the Merchants' Association to go into the steamship business?" asked Mr. Smith.

"The Merchants' Association with the backing of its members can charter a steamship and get enough passengers and freight to fill it," replied Mr. Waldron.

"All the steamers now have bookings up to April, 1905," said Mr. Smith.

THE HILL LINE.

"I believe if we appoint a committee to offer inducements to Hill to have his steamers come here, we could get them," said Mr. Lutted. "Perhaps the American-Hawaiian could be induced to carry passengers; it would cost them something, but they could fit their boats with staterooms."

HEMRICH WILL ACT.

"Senator Hemrich is to take up the matter with Mr. Hill's agent in Seattle," said Mr. Smith. "I expect in a short time a representative of the new line will be down here to see about freights. The whole question will be one of freight rates, or whether the new company will enter the coasting with other companies.

NO SEATTLE LINE.

Mr. Waldron said that connection should be had with San Francisco, that Seattle lines had been tried for ten years and had never been successful. Money had been lost on all the business with Seattle.

G. B. McClellan asked if there wasn't enough shipping business in Honolulu to support a large local steamer.

Mr. Gilman said that a steamer like the China, running from here to San Francisco and to Los Angeles and back, would make money. He thought that a steamer from Los Angeles for certain months of the year would bring lots of tourists in.

Mr. Smith asked if the Promotion Committee hadn't taken up the question of putting on the China. Mr. Gilman replied that the committee had but not with favorable results.

Mr. Brasch said that the steamship lines had formerly made a rate of five dollar per ton for freight, but had voluntarily reduced it to three and a half. He believed that if the shippers got together and offered to pay a dollar and a half per ton more, the companies might consent to cut rates. Some inducement he thought should be offered the present companies.

Mr. Gilman said there would be no difficulty in arranging to get steamers if a guarantee to fill them with freight and passengers was given.

AMEND SHIPPING LAWS.

J. G. Rothwell said there would be more passengers than freight offered. He had been trying hard to get his family away for two or three months and hadn't succeeded. The steamship companies didn't intend to give low rates as long as they were always filled up at the present fares. He suggested an appeal to Congress for a modification of the shipping laws, so that passengers might go from here on foreign steamers, thus relieving the congested traffic. Some times it was absolutely necessary to get away, and yet people from here could not go on these foreign lines without paying a $200 penalty. He called attention also to the fact, that a steamer supported by the community for twenty years paid no attention to the wants of the public, but left at nine o'clock in the morning. The Alameda left on Wednesday, right after inter-island steamer day, and it was impossible to write letters for the steamer the next morning. He believed the company should be asked to conform to the wishes of the people.

Mr. Humburg, of Hackfeld & Co., also thought the proper thing was to try and secure a modification of the shipping laws, as the St. Louis Fair overcrowded the local boats.

Mr. Waldron said that even with a modification of the shipping laws Honolulu would be no better off, as the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and O. & O. were controlled by the Pacific Mail, and the Oceanic was also in the same pocket.

Mr. Smith suggested that Congress did not meet until December and no action would be possible until that time.

F. W. Macfarlane was of the opinion that the proposed modification of the shipping laws would remedy only one evil. More steamers would be available for people wanting to leave, but the main issue was still to be dealt with, that of a rate to attract tourists. To have the Merchants' Association take over a steamer and run it was out of the question. With the down freights the merchants could wield some influence, but the up freights, sugar, were in the hands of Davies & Co., Hackfeld & Co. and other agents; out of the control of the merchants.

COULD NOT OFFER SUGAR.

Mr. Macfarlane said also that the Hawaiian line and the Planters' line of vessels must also be considered. The agents of these vessels were Welch & Co., Williams, Dimond & Co. and others and while the sugar men may desire to help the tourist work, they also had to provide freight for their own ships. The merchants were shipping to San Francisco only a little wool and coffee, and they would have to depend on their down freights. The sugar men had already provided for their freights and the proposition to be submitted must be apart from any action of the sugar agents. "So it resolves itself down to the passenger service," said Mr. Macfarlane. "Can the merchants of Hawaii support a steamer on its passenger traffic up and down and on the down freight? The leaving of steamers at nine o'clock in the morning is undesirable and the directors might take up this matter also. I believe the best thing is for the directors to consider this entire question and bring about a reorganization of the passenger traffic with the understanding that we cannot depend on the sugar shipments."

Mr. Macfarlane suggested that the question of amending the shipping laws might be taken up although he said all the steamship companies were in the same pool. He considered it nervy on the part of the companies to raise the round trip rate ten dollars.

HOPELESS PROPOSITION.

Mr. McClellan said that one of the most hopeless propositions for the Association to consider was that of securing an amendment to the shipping laws. When Congress had just extended the law to include the Philippines. He said there was an irresistible sentiment against such a proposition in Congress, and that the almost the combined press and other powerful interests could do was to stave off the operation of the law for a year. He thought the plan impossible, and that it was unwise to make such an attempt.

AN EXTRA STEAMER.

Mr. Rothwell suggested that it would be a matter of courtesy to the Oceanic Steamship Co. if they were asked to put on an extra steamer during the present congestion of traffic. He said even the old Zealandia was better than nothing and they could stand it for some time. Mr. Rothwell stated that when he was last in San Francisco he saw an advertisement of fares to Los Angeles at $5.50 while just below was a notice of the fare to Honolulu—$75.00. He felt that some one was taking advantage of the shipping laws to the injury of Hawaii. As long as the people sat down and stood this discrimination, they would never get reduced fares. "I favor joint action, even of a practical nature—to charter a steamer and cut the rates," said Mr. Rothwell. "It is high time we did get it or else sit down and say we are satisfied."

Mr. Gartenberg asked how much sugar was being shipped by the Oceanic and Pacific Mail. Mr. Humburg replied that the Pacific Mail was not taking any sugar.

Mr. Rothwell said he did not want hasty action and suggested reference to a committee. Mr. Macfarlane thought the directors should consider the matter, and Mr. Rothwell amended that the directors report back to a meeting two weeks from date. Mr. McInerny thought the time was too short as perhaps the committee would have to communicate with the coast. Mr. Macfarlane said the agents were powerless and the work would have to be done with the companies direct. Mr. Lutted thought there was a possibility of getting in a line of fruit steamers such as ran between the West Indies and New York.

The motion was finally adopted to leave the matter in the hands of the directors to negotiate with the companies and report back to the Association before taking final action.

PRINCIPAL BELL DIES AT EWA

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

J. M. Bell, principal of the Ewa School, died yesterday at 5 p. m. at Ewa, after an illness of four hours. He was in good health in the morning when he entered the school-room. He taught up to 11 o'clock when he was overcome by paralysis. He was able, however, to walk with difficulty into his wife's school-room, where he would have fallen but for his wife who caught him in her arms. He was removed to his residence where he later suffered an attack of apoplexy. He rested easily thereafter until his death.

The funeral will take place at 4 p. m. today at Pearl City. Friends from Honolulu will take the 3:15 train.

Mr. Bell became identified with the schools about the time of the overthrow when he taught in the Ainakea school in North Kohala. Later he came to Honolulu. His wife taught for some time at the Kaiulani school. At one time Mr. Bell was connected with the Hawaiian government battalion of regulars.

Two months ago he was assigned to the principalship of the Ewa school.

ECONOMY CHANGES UNDER TREASURER

In the retrenchment changes of the Treasurer's office the positions of Deputy Insurance Commissioner and bookkeeper are amalgamated. T. B. Lyons, who has filled the latter office for some time, will retire at the end of this period. George E. Smithies will take up his work in addition to the insurance business that he has been performing since the Insurance Act of 1903 went into effect.

Treasurer Campbell states that while Mr. Lyons is the first in seniority of the two, a large portion of the Treasury bookkeeping is to be taken over by the Auditor's department and, besides, Mr. Smithies having given all his time since taking office to gaining a mastery of the insurance law, the insurance men desired him to be retained.

The office of license inspector, held for several years by Job Batchelor, is abolished.

FAREWELL TO MR. AND MRS. EMERSON

Several hundred people joined in a farewell reception to Rev. and Mrs. Oliver P. Emerson who go soon to Maui to take charge of the evangelical work on that island.

The Central Union church parlors were thrown open for the occasion and many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson called to bid them farewell. The attractive musical program rendered was much appreciated. Mrs. Hare, Miss Coolidge and Mrs. Shanks contributed vocal selections, the latter being recalled. A piano and violin duet by Miss Castle and Professor D'Albert was also vigorously applauded. Mrs. Whitney accompanied the vocalists in her usual efficient manner. After the musical program the guests enjoyed a social hour. Light refreshments were served.

IT WORKS LIKE MAGIC.—The relief obtained from Chamberlain's Pain Balm when applied to a burn or scald is so nearly instantaneous that it seems almost magical in its effect. An injury of this kind heals without maturation when this remedy is applied and unless the wound is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for Hawaii.

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It is hardly fair to blame Mr. Bryan for upsetting Judge Parker. Recent experiences up in Connecticut have placed him on the judiciary.—The Washington Post.

KEPOIKAI TAKES OATH

Hurried Into Judgeship By Washington Orders.

Attorney General Knox cabled from Washington on Wednesday to Judge Kepoikai to take the oath of office at once. The message was forwarded from Honolulu by wireless telegraph to the Judge, and yesterday he took the ordinary oath of Territorial officials before W. J. Coelho, Clerk of Court, at Wailuku. This oath is in the following form, as the blank is filled out for Judge Kepoikai and signed by him:

"I solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will faithfully support the Constitution and Laws of the United States and the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii, and that I will conscientiously and impartially discharge my duties as Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii."

Since annexation judges of courts of record in Hawaii have taken a more elaborate oath, being in the form following with Judge Kepoikai's name and office filled in for illustration:

"I, A. N. Kepoikai, of Wailuku, Territory of Hawaii, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of the United States. So help me God.

"And I do further swear that I will faithfully support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the United States and the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii against all enemies, foreign and domestic that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will conscientiously and impartially discharge the duties of the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

Probably this special form of oath was not available in Wailuku, or Judge Kepoikai would doubtless have adopted it. At all events he was doubtful about the sufficiency of the ordinary official oath, as in forwarding the executed form he asked that authorities be consulted.

Chief Justice W. F. Frear and U. S. District Attorney R. W. Breckons held a consultation on the matter, the result of which was a wireless message from the Governor's office to Judge Kepoikai informing him that the oath was all right and he qualified to open court at once. Further he was advised to file the oath in open court at the opening and send a certified copy either to the Governor's office or to the Attorney General in Washington.

Judge Kepoikai, writing to the Governor by the steamer Mauna Loa regarding his order from Washington to qualify as Judge of the Second Circuit, says:

"I desire to express my hearty appreciation of your great favor in securing this high honor for me, and I assure you that I will do everything to merit your high esteem."

M'CLANAHAN IS VERY ILL

Thomas Aiu, District Magistrate of North Kona, by his attorneys, Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, has filed a motion in the Supreme Court for continuance of the writ of error directed to him in the suit of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee of the Kona Sugar Co., and the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd. Time is wanted until May 23.

S. H. Derby, of the law firm just named, makes an affidavit in support of the motion. It had been his impression that the matter would not be heard anyway before the date stated. Mr. McClanahan is alleged to be a very sick man, having been ill at his home for about a week, and he was the member of the firm having charge of the case. It was not until Friday that affiant discovered that Mr. McClanahan would be unable to argue the case.

While he does not feel absolutely sure that the previous decision of the Supreme Court does not settle that the writ of possession was improperly issued, affiant says that still the matter will be further fought in good faith. Attorney C. W. Ashford had told him that the bond of C. J. Hutchins on appeal was insufficient in that it did not provide for the rent, besides it was not signed by Hutchins but by a man claiming to be his agent. Then Aiu has not the bond in his possession, it being in custody of the Third Circuit Court clerk. Mr. Derby tells about other cases demanding the firm's attention and concludes thus:

"Finally affiant avers that he honestly believes continuance to be absolutely necessary in the above cause in order that the case may be properly presented and justice done."

* * *

Captain Beyer of the 22nd Infantry, who passed through Honolulu about four months ago, was killed in action with the Moros just before the transport Sherman left Manila. He died of his wounds.

WOULD SELL BANANAS

Maui Planters to Put in More Fruit.

MAUI, May 7, 1904.—Apropos of the Banana Trust it is a question whether a company with considerable capital would not do a profitable business in bananas on Maui alike for themselves and for the small farmers of East and West Maui. At the present time the steamships do not run regularly between Kahului and San Francisco but often go to Hilo for sugar or return to Honolulu. Of course this irregularity would be ruinous to the cultivation and export of bananas on an extensive scale. A corporation with a large capital could command the steamships and their rates and furnish transportation from the plantations to the seaport at minimum rates. Then too they could establish agencies at the Coast which would handle the bananas for smaller commissions.

At the present time the planters deliver bananas to Kahului at the rate of 50 cents per bunch, and the steamer rates are probably 40 cents per bunch similar to the Hilo-San Francisco rates; add to this the commission of San Francisco agents and there will be a possible profit of 50 to 75 cents per bunch which is not large considering the perishable nature of the exported article.

MRS. HOCKING DEAD.

Monday night, the 2nd, Mrs. Hocking, the wife of Simon Hocking, the head luna of the Haiku Sugar Co., died suddenly of heart disease at their home in Hamakuapoko. Mrs. Hocking came with her husband from England some fourteen years ago and during all that time has resided on Maui. She leaves three young daughters, the oldest being but thirteen years of age.

The funeral took place Wednesday morning, Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith performing the ceremonies both at the house and at the cemetery in Makawao. The pall-bearers were Messrs. H. A. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay, W. E. Nicoll, C. E. Haynes, C. C. Krumbhaar, S. E. Taylor, F A. Alexander and E. A. Wilson.

VISITED HALEAKALA.

Saturday afternoon, April 30th, a crater party consisting of Mrs. Gassin, Mrs. Peck, Misses Sheffield, Lindsay, and Engle, Messrs. Jas. Lindsay, S. R. Dowdle, Foss and Dr. G. S. Aiken visited Haleakala spending Saturday night at the summit, and returning the next afternoon. Fine views of the magnificent scene both by sunset and sunrise were obtained.

NOTES.

"Paamakani," the new scourge of the high pasture lands of Kula, Kahikinui, Waiopai, etc., are now in bloom, it presenting the appearance of vast belts of white chrysanthemums.

A new government school is soon to be established at Kihei. Desks and other furniture have arrived from Honolulu and have been placed in a building kindly loaned for the purpose of a school by Manager Scott of the plantation.

It is stated that Hamakuapoko plantation mill will do no more grinding after the present season. All such work of the Maui Agricultural Co. will be performed at Paia. Next year Hamakuapoko will diminish much in population though a large camp will always be maintained there.

Saturday, April 30th, Mrs. W. S. Nicoll of Hamakuapoko gave an afternoon tea at which the engagement of her sister, Miss Agnes Fleming, to Mr. H. W. Baldwin, was announced to the guests of the occasion.

The baseball game at Wells' Park, Wailuku, on May Day, was a disappointment. Everybody looked for a closer contest. The Kahuluis were most unfortunate and will doubtless make a much better showing under more favorable auspices. Their crack pitcher Jackson had to be retired early in the game owing to a sore shoulder due to an accident of a week or more ago. Their substitute pitcher, Geo. Cummings, injured his ankle badly in running to first and so had to be replaced by Hudson, who did fairly well for two innings. This series of casualities explains in a great measure the score of 18 to 5 in favor of the champions of last year, the Morning Stars.

On Wednesday, the 4th, Albert Hocking of Honolulu came to Maui to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law.

Mrs. C. H. Dickey of Honolulu and Mrs. S. T. Alexander of Oakland are guests of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Puunene.

By the Claudine of this week Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Correll of Kahului returned from a trip to the mainland. Mrs. Correll has been away for a year.

Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson of Honolulu will soon occupy permanently the residence at Kaluanui, formerly belonging to Mrs. Susan Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin have been at Olinda House for a week and more.

The ship A. G. Ropes left Kahului on the morning of the 4th for San Francisco with 4,800 tons of sugar. The steamer Californian arrived in Kahului the morning of the 3rd and departed the night of the 3rd with about 100 tons of sugar.

Weather—Very cool for May, strong trades.

GOVERNOR AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

GOVERNOR GETS CORDIAL RECEPTION ON KAUAI

(Special Correspondence to the Advertiser.)

HANALEI, May 7.—Governor Carter, accompanied by the Secretary of the Territory, Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson, Mr. J. W. Pratt, Land Commissioner, and Ralph S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry, left Honolulu for Kauai on the W. G. Hall at 5 p. m. Tuesday afternoon. The band was on the wharf to give the government a good send-off and played patriotic music as the boat pulled out.

After a trip which might have been smoother the Hall arrived off Nawiliwili about 2:30 Wednesday a. m. Gov. Carter and his party landed at once, going ashore in the first boat. While still some distance away from the shore the strains of "Hail to the Chief" were heard over the water, for the people of Kauai were on hand to give the Governor a royal welcome to the Garden Isle, and the Portuguese band of Nawiliwili had turned out, notwithstanding the early hour, to do its part. On landing the party was met by a reception committee consisting of Messrs. W. H. Rice, A. S. Wilcox, Rev. Hans. Isenberg, Sheriff J. H. Coney and Judge Kahele.

Carriages were at once taken and the party was driven to the home of Mr. W. H. Rice, where after a cup of steaming coffee and a brief chat with the committee, in regard to plans for the trip, the Governor and others of the party dropped into bed to finish the night, begun not so comfortably on the rolling steamer.

At eight o'clock a substantial and delicious breakfast was served at the Rice residence, to which the reception committee and the Governor's party sat down. After breakfast a number of gentlemen dropped in to pay their respects to the Governor. Among these were Senator S. W. Wilcox, John D. Willard, Representative J. K. Gandall, and Kanikanihia, who brought leis of rare mokihana berries, gathered high up on the Haupe mountain.

The Garden Island came out with a special edition in honor of the Governor's visit, issued early Wednesday a. m. as a broad side.

ON TO KOLOA.

About 10 o'clock carriages were again taken for the ride to Koloa. Stops were made en route to see the recently erected memorial monument to the late Paul Isenberg which stands on the main road near the Lihue Postoffice; a handsome medallion sunk in a great boulder.

The Governor followed the Malumalu road and stopped en route for a few moments at the Lihue School where he said a few words to the children. A little farther along, the road construction gang, under Foreman Ed. Palmer, awaited the Governor's coming, drawn up on either side of the road with their shovels and picks held at present arms.

Mr. Walter G. McBryde met the party a mile this side of Koloa, as the advance guard of the reception committee.

THE FIRST LUAU.

At Koloa the party went at once to the residence of Mr. Patrick McLane, Manager of the Koloa Plantation, where preparations were in progress for a large luau. The Koloa committee in charge of this function consisted of Messrs. P. McLane, Chairman, J. K. Farley, M. A. Rego, J. T. Silva and Walter G. McBryde.

The Koloa band, composed of Portuguese and Hawaiian players, under the leadership of Prof. Mitchell, played before and during the luau. At 2 o'clock the call to the luau was given and a considerable company sat down to a bountiful spread of native dishes. The tables were set under a tent in the lawn, which was decorated with flags and graceful festoons of ti leaves and crotons, with the palms naturally growing on the grounds. After making a good meal, speeches followed.

CARTER'S ADDRESS.

Governor Carter said that he was glad to have the opportunity of meeting the people of Koloa and that his object in making such trips as this was to get to know the people of the Territory and have them know him; for only by working together could the government by the people be made a real success.

One thing that he hoped and wished to accomplish was to install a new system in the method by which the accounts were kept so that the money received and expended on each one of the islands might be known and better apportioned. Another point, in connection with this segregation of payments is that such a system will allow the sub-division of government departments. So that branches may be established on each island—for example a resident engineer to look after roads and a branch office of the Treasury. Especially is a local registration office needed where local records and deeds can be filed—so that one will not have to go to Honolulu to consult deeds relating only to Kauai.

ATKINSON'S TALK.

Mr. Atkinson being called upon said that Kauai was "the solid island of the group; it knows what it wants and generally gets it." (Laughter).

He then briefly outlined the object of the trip—to meet the people and give them a chance to meet the head of the administration, to learn what the people wanted that it might be done. "This administration means business and means to make a success but to do it it needs the help of all the people. It is up to you to send good men down to the Legislature—send those who will support the Administration—but anyway send good men who can be reasoned with. Then you will feel that you are a part of the government—for the people are the responsible ones."

GANDALL RESPONDS.

The Governor called on Mr. McLane who suggested that Mr. Gandall make his response—so "Honest John" the "Silver Tongued Orator of Kauai" was called on. He responded briefly in his usual happy manner.

At the conclusion of the luau and the speaking there was more music by the band, after which coffee was served by Mrs. McLane to the Governor's immediate party and a few friends.

AT McBRYDE'S.

Carriages were then taken and the party accompanied by Sheriff Coney, Mr. McBryde, Mr. Edwin Boyd and others drove to the home of the McBryde Plantation, where a special luau consisting of an supper and the decorated cars awaited the party. Mr. Wm. Stodart, Manager of the McBryde plantation, was on hand to extend the hospitality of his plantation to the Governor and as the train crossed the various gulches pointed out the things that were interesting. The McBryde plantation railroad is an interesting one, and one which presented engineering problems which would be a source of worry to a larger line. Two large gorges are crossed on high trestles and a number of tunnels have been cut through the hill sides.

INSPECT THE MILL.

A short stop was made at the McBryde mill to allow a hurried inspection to be made. The mill is one of the largest in the islands and is equipped with much modern machinery of new patterns and types.

The next regular stop was at Eleele where a rest of a little while was made at Mr. Stodart's house. The party then divided. The Governor with Mr. Hosmer and Sheriff Coney accompanying Mr. Walter G. McBryde to his attractive home at Wahiawa where they were entertained over night. Mr. McBryde was assisted in receiving by his sister Mrs. Kinney of Honolulu who was visiting him.

Secretary Atkinson was entertained at Eleele by Mr. J. I. Silva, the Postmaster there, while Mr. Pratt stayed with Mr. Stodart.

THURSDAY'S ITINERARY.

The Governor began the day by an inspection of the new bridge for the completion of which it was desired that some of the loan bill money be used.

Next came a reception at the school at Hanapepe, where both children and grown people were on hand to welcome the Governor. As the party arrived fire-crackers were set off and flowers were scattered in the path of the Governor and Mr. Atkinson.

The mounted police were drawn up as the Governor came in—at salute. The school rooms had been attractively trimmed by the principal and teachers, Mr. H. H. Brodie, Mrs. Bickford and the Misses Barnes. Senator Nakapaahu joined the party at this point.

The party was driven from Eleele to Waimea by Messrs. Rego and Silva, Walter McBryde and C. W. Spitz.

In response to calls for a speech at the Hanapepe reception Mr. Carter first addressed the children and then dismissing the school for the day turned to the older people. His remarks were interpreted by J. K. Gandall.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The Governor spoke in part as follows: "I am pleased to meet the men and women of Hanapepe. If you know people personally you find out their good qualities and many things to admire. So I have come among you to become better acquainted with you and to have you know me. I am one of you. I was born here and I have grown up among you and I have two little girls who I intend shall also grow up here. So you see I have a deep interest in this beautiful country of ours, and Kauai is certainly one of the most beautiful if not the prettiest Island of the group. I have been highly honored by being appointed governor, not so highly honored as I would be by an election but I certainly appreciate the confidence which President Roosevelt has reposed in me. I don't know whether I could be elected if I ran, but there is honor and responsibility enough in being appointed.

"One of my duties is, that I am your servant. I am here in answer to any public duty the people of Kauai may wish to impose. The door of the executive building is always open to you, all citizens have rights and can be heard. The government is not for the benefit of the rich and powerful alone but for all of you, and one of the most humble that he cannot reach the Governor or the board members of the government. I am the servant of the people and I expect every man and woman to do his duty and to come to me if I do not do mine. I am here to learn the wishes of the people. A good deal has been said as to whether the Hawaiian people are fitted for self government. Our government is in a way an experiment. We natives of the soil and those who have come among us are being tried and must not be found wanting.

"My grandfather and father before me were public men in the islands and I feel that it is part of my work to show that Hawaiians are capable and good tempered, and that they know the difference between right and wrong and that they can make a success in a republican form of government. I have heard my father say in Washington that the people of the islands are fully fitted for self government, and I must now use my influence, and work to show what he said to be true. I feel that if we make a failure of this, that if we are unprincipled and only want office for the money there is in it, that my father was wrong and that I am wrong, and no man likes to make a failure."

THE LEGISLATURE.

"A few months ago when the question of our finances came up, everyone said one legislature had been a failure and they didn't want a special session. But I felt somehow and had confidence that the people would so urge their senators and representatives that if we showed them clearly what was needed we could go ahead. The extra session was called and the Hawaiian legislature demonstrated that it could attend to business and it was a success. It has been shown that the Hawaiians are able to govern themselves and that as we look down upon the future we can see a brighter day ahead for Hawaii.

"The credit is not due to me. The man who lets down the bars that lets the team pass with lumber does not do the work. It is the carpenter who builds the house, and it was the legislature which did the work that is entitled to the credit, not the man who opened the gate to let them come in.

"My work has only just begun. Undoubtedly I have made mistakes but I want you to help me and with your help we can make the name 'Hawaii' respected and admired all over the country and around the world. It is the admiration of the world that our people must attain and keep. I want you to be something worth while, so that when my four years are up I can look back and feel satisfied that all our labor has not been in vain." (Applause.)

ATKINSON ALSO SPEAKS.

Secretary Atkinson said: "I think the country is saved when I see so many children here, and such handsome, bright, intelligent children. It is the children who will carve out the future of our Territory, perhaps state, when they get control of things. I remember when Governor Carter used to come up here and steal watermelons, for I was with him. I am as much interested in what Governor Carter says as you are, for I don't know what is coming either. When we were on Hawaii, he told the people about being the servants of the people and one old Hawaiian spoke up promptly and told him if that was the case to bring up lumber and nails and build a school house for them right away. The first thing the governor did when he returned to Honolulu was to order that bids be advertised for, for that schoolhouse, and I believe it is being built now. But that is what we are here for to find out just what you need, and I don't want you to be afraid to ask for what you want. The best way for you is to show what is needed, and if we can help you we will. If you are satisfied with what has been done, we are too. But you must help us when we help you. There are lots of little things that the people can do. You must send good men to the legislature—men who will work with the administration, but there is men who will get down to business whatever party they belong to."

Delegate Kalanianaole, Sheriff Coney and F. W. Kinney also made remarks on the importance of the Hawaiians and pledging their support to the administration of affairs. The gathering

Continued on Page 11

WILL LAY THE STONE

Maui People Name Date For Their School Ceremony.

The executive committee, as directed by the Improvement Association, communicated with the government authorities by letter last week with reference to the laying of the corner stone, and also authorized Mr. C. D. Lufkin, and Mr. W. J. Coelho, who went to Honolulu on Saturday to personally interview officials.

On Wednesday evening the executive committee met to consider the report of Messrs. Lufkin and Coelho, who stated that they had interviewed Governor Carter, Supt. of Public Instruction Atkinson and Supt. of Public Works Holloway, all of whom expressed pleasure at being requested to act in the matter. But Governor Carter, who is now in Kauai, leaves for the Coast about the twentieth, and Supt. Atkinson is sick in bed, consequently the government officials desire the people of Wailuku to proceed with the matter, Supt. Holloway offering to have a proper corner stone prepared.

The executive committee therefore appointed the following committees:

Literary—A. N. Kepoikai, Rev. W. Ault, G. B. Robertson.

Music—C. D. Lufkin, M. Kauhimahu, J. Garcia.

Reception—D. H. Case, Father Julien, W. T. Robinson.

Invitation—Dr. J. Weddick, H. M. Coke, J. N. K. Keola.

Corner Stone—J. N. S. Williams, Dr. E. Armitage, H. B. Harry.

Transportation—R. W. Filler, J. L. Coke, T. B. Lyons.

Finance—L. M. Baldwin, H. B. Penhallow, W. G. Scott.

Refreshments—R. A. Wadsworth, S. Keliinoi, George Weight.

It was also decided by the committee that Saturday, the 21st day of May, at 10 o'clock a. m., be selected as the time for laying the corner stone, as on that day a number of Honolulu visitors can be with us, coming over the day before and returning that afternoon. By vote of the committee Judge McKay was selected as master of ceremonies and Hon. H. P. Baldwin, as senior Senator of Maui, is to be requested to lay the stone. The committee meets again next Wednesday evening to further perfect arrangements and prepare a report of their work to be submitted to the their regular monthly meeting next Thursday evening, at which meeting, by the way, all members and all desiring to become members should be present.

In this connection the News desires to contradict the statement being made on the outside that the Improvement Association are trying to run Maui. On the other hand, the leading members desire to attend only to the affairs of their own district if allowed to do so.—Maui News.

LAHAINA NOTES IN MAUI PAPER

Mr. Boardman, a teacher from California, now stationed at Lanai, took part in the services at the Wainee Church last Sunday.

In about two weeks a Japanese school will be opened at Kaanapali. Mr. Muramatsu is coming to take charge. There will be at least 50 scholars.

Mr. and Mrs. Storm, formerly of Lahaina, had a very pleasant trip to Manila. They stopped over in Japan two weeks, and visited Hongkong. Mr. Storm has secured a good position on an electric road.

At the Wainee Church, a number of meetings have been held this week, by the Sunday School Association, the society of Christian Endeavor ,and the Maui, Molokai and Lanai Presbytery or Association of Churches. The Rev. Messrs. O. P. Emerson, Kapu, Timoteo, and several other pastors are present.

Rev. O. P. Emerson has removed from Honolulu to Makawao. Mrs. Emerson is expected from Honolulu next week. It is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Emerson will eventually establish their home at Wailuku.

Judge Noa Kahokuoluna of Paia is one of the delegates attending the Presbytery.

The new cottage at Lahainaluna is delightfully located.

Whooping cough is prevalent among the children.

Mrs. Henning came from Honolulu soon after the fire, and has been arranging the furniture which was hastily removed from the burning house.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE—Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine to use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. My family use it and always find it to be prompt in relieving pain. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY : : : : : MAY 10

THE WAR SITUATION.

There is nothing more from the "unconfirmed rumor" of a Japanese defeat at Kiu-lien-Cheng with a loss of 10,000, but there is much to indicate that the landing of the Second Army on the Liaotong peninsula has demoralized the Russians. The boasting of the past few weeks and days has suddenly stopped and now the Russians are busily preparing the mind of the world to accept the prospective loss of Port Arthur as part of Kuropatkin's strategy. St. Petersburg reports that the garrison in Stoessel's command—embracing Dalny as well as Port Arthur and the defences of the peninsula railway—is but 25,000 strong and that the harbor has finally been blockaded. From Mukden comes the news that Port Arthur has been cut off. Nothing more is said about "striking a great blow." Plainly, the Russians are on the defensive with not nearly the force they have pretended to possess.

The Japanese seem to be landing at more than one point. Pitz-ze-wo, where 10,000 have disembarked, is on the east side of Liaotong, about sixty or eighty miles above Port Arthur. Port Adams, where 20,000 are said to have landed, is on the west side of the peninsula, directly opposite Pitz-ze-wo. Kinchau, where U. S. Minister Griscom reports a landing, probably means Kinchau bay, on the west side, about thirty miles from Port Arthur and near the walled city of Kinchau. Rapid concentration on the railroad is practicable from all these points. It may be assumed that the Japanese force numbers not less than 100,000 men against Stoessel; and that by flanking the Russians who now confront the army of the Yalu, and driving them away, there will soon be 200,000 men, ready to advance up the railroad. And back of them will be a powerful fleet, keeping open the lines of communication and supply. One need not be surprised if the Japanese land a third army soon to invest Vladivostok. The capture of that port and of Port Arthur would make it impracticable for Russia to send out a new fleet. The ships would have no port.

Turning back to the "unconfirmed rumor" of a Japanese defeat north of the Yalu, the official advices from Minister Takahira show that up to May 3 the Russians were still losing ground. An incident of their firing on a detachment of their own men, killing or wounding more than half its number may well have been magnified on the streets of St. Petersburg as a Russian triumph.

A pitched battle on or near the Liaotong peninsula, won by the Japanese, would have tremendous consequences apart from those to be readily seen on the surface. It is something like that which China is waiting for. The quarrel, so far as it concerns Manchuria, is her quarrel. That vast province belongs to her; she was tricked out of it by Russian diplomacy. By herself China could do nothing, but with a victorious Japanese army in the field she might do much. Concentrated not far from the Liao river are 50,000 men under General Ma whom Japanese officers have been drilling for two years. Led by these experienced fighters and acting on the same field with a Japanese army, this Chinese force could add much to Kuropatkin's difficulties. Furthermore China, by forwarding rice and tea to Japanese, would simplify the latter's commissariat problems; and by supplying burden bearers and helping out the spy system it could make the task of the Mikado's generals that much easier.

POLITICAL HESSIANS.

The project to move the Home Rulers into the Republican party has enlisted the services of Mr. James H. Boyd, Mr. Charles Clark, Mr. George Markham and other ex-members of the Republican organization. On the other hand Mr. Curtis P. Iaukea, ex-Judge Kalua, etc., are seeking to divert the Home Rulers into the Democratic party. The two schemes are backed by some persuasive arguments. Mr. Boyd and his friends assure the Home Rulers that if they become Republican they can get entire control of the party machinery and, through the Territorial Committee, regulate the patronage. Mr. Iaukea, as a Democrat, points out that, if the Home Rulers join his party now and a Democratic President is chosen, they will come in for all the official plums. To this the Boyd element replies that, if a Democratic President ensues, it will be easy enough for the Home Rulers to make another move. The mere act of changing parties is as simple as changing coats.

The Home Rule party appears to have the curse of the wandering Jew. It is as peripatetic as a Coxey army. Originally Home Rule, it became in turn Home Rule Republican, Home Rule Democratic, and now Home Rule again. It would be nice Home Rule if it could found if there was anything in it and we should prefer to see it remain Home Rule. It would be a pity if there were any chance of a glorious resurrection of the old Republican party.

When the Home Rule party came to a good end of it there was a general feeling of relief. It was felt that it was better to carry it from the stage while it was still able to walk than to let it linger on until it had to be carried off. Nobody desires to see the Home Rule party carried off. It would be better that it should live and grow fat. If it should happen that it does live and grow fat it may even become a glorious resurrection of the old Republican party.

[illegible]

will prove too weak for the momentum and that when the Home Rule party really arrives anywhere it will keep going right on.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

There can now be little doubt that Mr. Roosevelt and Judge Parker will be this year the opposing candidates for the Presidency. The contrast between the two men is a leading factor in the contest. The light of a most extended publicity is poured upon President Roosevelt's entire career. In literature, he has won permanent fame as a thoughtful and vigorous writer on the principles and on the policies that have shaped and marked our national history. In war he has proved a daring and a successful leader of troops. As Governor of New York, his administration was clean and effective. In other administrative capacities, unnecessary to be detailed, he has always risen to the occasion. He is permanently associated with Civil Service extension. In no relation of life, public or private, has he ever been associated with a scandal.

It has been charged against him that he has departed from the policies of the martyred McKinley. The plain reply to this charge is that it is a gross falsehood. When he succeeded to the Presidency, he pledged himself broadly to fill out the administration of Mr. McKinley, on the lines that eminent statesman had marked, and, both in the letter and in the spirit, that pledge has been fully redeemed. Upon questions then existing he has impressed his remarkable virility. On new questions, he has thrown his own strong personality into action.

An unusual feature of President Roosevelt's administration is its record of completion. Nearly, if not quite, every issue that was pending when he became President has been carried to a definite and satisfactory result. Illustrations are too numerous for more than selected references. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba has become a fact, and, in our relations with that Republic, every promise of the government, express or implied, has been faithfully kept. The treaty with China has been signed and ratifications exchanged. The Panama Canal is now progressing. Unlawful combinations have been checked by unassailable judgments. Legislation to produce definite consequences, in the interests of the people, has been suggested and perfected. One of the severest conflicts between capital and labor has been honorably settled. Both foreign and domestic relations have been improved.

Mr. Roosevelt's administration is a bright part of American history. On the other hand, except within the lines of his judicial duties, and to some extent within those lines, Judge Parker is an unknown quantity. Nothing has been suggested against his respectability but, if he is a great man, the fact has to be discovered in the future. When the positive and known is confronted by the negative and unknown, the result in politics usually corresponds to the physical law.

This is not a democratic year. Even if Judge Parker were a more established personality, he would still have to stand on some platform that would not bear the scrutiny of the American people. The St. Louis and Chicago platforms of the Democratic party, with W. J. Bryan as the standard bearer, were twice snowed under by the American voters. And Bryan and his platforms of European or Socialized Democracy, one under each arm, are still extant and will be conspicuous at the Democratic National Convention. It will be impossible there to frame a platform upon which American Democrats, many of whom are now incorporated into the Republican party, could stand.

The result is certain. Theodore Roosevelt will be the next President of the United States.

It is evident from the raw state of Russian military preparation in Manchuria that the Czar counted from the first on the command of the sea. Had he counted aright, Japan could have done nothing and a single division of troops in Manchuria, aside from Cossack railway guards, would have sufficed. The naval triumph of Japan wholly disarranged the Russian plan of campaign and transferred the war to Korea and Manchuria. The Czar's troops were few there and the supplies were meagre. How meagre may be seen from Port Arthur's announcement that the scarcity of coal and provisions is already felt. Since then a single track railroad thousands of miles long and impeded by snow has not sufficed and today Russia has the misfortune to see its chief port and fortress blockaded and besieged, its armies pressed backward and its port of Newchwang abandoned, all for want of sufficient men to defend them and of enough supplies to keep them going.

[illegible]

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Before hostilities between Japan and Russia commenced, the Advertiser predicted that, on the sea, at least in the beginning of the expected war, Russia would be beaten, and that, far removed from her real base and connected with it only by a single track railroad, badly constructed, with siding that averaged twenty-five miles apart, and with the break of Baikal Lake, the contest on land would not be unequal. Down to this time, events have proved that these anticipations were too moderate. Japan has demonstrated the value of torpedo boats and the superior efficiency of her fleets. She has effectually bottled up the Russian squadron and cleared the way for the safe transmission of her own troops and supplies. If the whole object of the Japanese Empire were to secure the control of Korea, that result has already been virtually accomplished. The investment of Port Arthur and the military operations in that vicinity, if successful in the future as they have been in the past, would probably end, not only in the final ascendency of Japan in Korea, but in aggressive movements in Manchuria, now fairly inaugurated, which, in fact, as well as in law, might speedily restore that important suzerainty to the Empire of China and to the commerce of the world.

Down to this time the naval and military operations in the Orient have proved a succession of almost unbroken triumphs for Japan, not it is true conclusive, but far on the road towards ultimate success. Critical writers all over the globe are looking for the true explanation, which is not far to seek. Japan, in aims and methods, represents modern civilization, and furnishes the most extraordinary instance on record, especially in an Asiatic race, of national development within a brief period. Russia on the other hand, not always in methods but in policy and in objects, is a type of medievalism. When the war was initiated in rapid order by Japan, there were two grounds of criticism—one to the effect, as stated by the Novoye Vremya of St. Petersburg, that she had violated decency by springing hostilities when her own cruisers arrived at Singapore and that thus "the Asiatics had shown themselves to be Asiatics"—the other that she was simulating modern civilization to intensify and perpetuate Asiatic supremacy and thus fooling the great Powers that wanted the "open door."

The boot was on the other leg. The tergiversation and bad faith of Russia in Manchuria had been wantonly and shamelessly exhibited, and diplomatic channels were half choked by the remnants of her broken promises. By downright falsehood, such as in private life would destroy the character of a gentleman, she had steadily pursued her medieval policy of exclusive supremacy in Asia. In her negotiations she had treated Japan as if she were a small boy, to be wheedled by sugar-coated pills and to be spanked at leisure. Treaties she used as waste paper. The ultimatum of Japan was held for three weeks, and the contents of the answer unofficially divulged and officially communicated to other governments, before it was received at Tokio. No element of insult and treachery was absent. After the conflict began, the amenities of war were steadily extended by the Japanese to the Russians and as steadily disregarded by the Russians, notably towards Japanese residents at Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

On January 14th, 1904, Admiral Togo, who by his achievements has added his name to the list of great naval commanders, said: "Japan is acting before the whole world—not merely for Russia." * * * "We must show to the world our reserve of strength and patience." To these declarations, so far, Japan has uncompromisingly adhered, and in every detail, as in general design, has ranked herself with civilized nations.

It would be surprising, where interest and sentiment are in such precise correspondence, if the United States did not extend its moral sympathy at least to the "little brown men" against the lethargic and obstinate Muscovite. The Novy Krai, the organ of Viceroy Alexieff at Port Arthur, in the early days of the war, voiced more definitely the complaints of the St. Petersburg press. It attacked the United States because she "would not relinquish her right of free trading in Manchuria," referred to the proximity of the Philippines to the island of Formosa, criticized our export duties on raw products and our limitations of mining concessions to Americans in the Philippines, objected to the conversion of the Pacific into an "American Mediterranean," invoked the dread of an invasion of Europe by a "Chinese Alaric," and, returning to its Manchuria mutton, falsely compared Russian policy in Manchuria to the policy of the United States in Cuba and added: "And once new ports are opened there, at the instance of America, the activity of Russia and of others in the Far East will be reduced to zero." The element of direct falsehood here was in the calculated interpolation "and of others." If Russia is checked in or driven out of Manchuria, her monopolizing activity in the Far East will cease, but the entire progressive world will be the gainer. The United States, like Japan, has sought no exclusive rights or privileges in Asia, but only the open door for all the Powers, Russia herself included, and that practical freedom of action which is the basis of all fair competition.

Since 1854, the relations of the United States with Japan have been steadily growing more intimate. Now the commerce between the two countries is far in the ascendant. The United States commands the western border of the North American continent, facing the Pacific, and is entrenched by the possession of the Philippines in the Orient itself. Her neutrality has been absolute though she has been vindictively assailed as the real backer of Japan. But, as the most important commercial ally of Japan, occupying an impregnable position towards the tremendous trade and civilizing movements that are to characterize the Twentieth Century in the Pacific, with a treaty with China that equalizes her opportunities with those of other great nations, with the enterprise of the Panama Canal now fairly launched, and with her complete knowledge of the set purpose of the Muscovite Empire, it would be extraordinary indeed if her sympathies were not precisely where they are.

Apart from their thirst for sacrifice, which seems to be even unwarrantably developed among the Japanese, their systematized industry, their high aspirations, their educational progress, their inventive faculties, their appropriation and use of modern thought and discovery, fundamentally differentiate them from the stolid, ignorant, superstitious, brave yet impracticable masses, over whom the Czar presides. A very few figures on the educational point alone will illustrate and underscore this obvious contrast. The Japanese, it is generally conceded, are an educated people, with facilities for the best training. In all Russia, there are 84,500 elementary schools, which cost per year in the aggregate $27,000,000.00. The total number of pupils in these schools, with an aggregate population in 1897 of 128,932,173, or in her European possessions of less than a hundred millions, is in round numbers four millions and a half, or close to a twentieth of the whole and including only one female out of fifty-four.

These impressive figures tell or suggest the whole story. This is an age of enlightenment and advancement, in which medievalism has become subordinate and, except in the case of Russia, almost extinct. The record of events in the Oriental war thus far corresponds to the essential differences and contrasts between the combatants. Ever since the thirteenth century the Muscovite Empire has been impressed with Asiatic features that Japan has discarded. It is not to be wondered at that, as the London Spectator declares, there is some hidden conflict going on at St. Petersburg and that the struggle there between the peace and war parties has elicited from the present head of the House of Romanoff the enquiry: "Am I still Czar or not?" The expression may be fictitious but its substance is most likely accurate.

There may yet be fluctuations in the war, though the trend is the other way. In any event, the result will be that Eastern Asia will not be hermetically sealed with Muscovite wax, that the strength and ambition of progressive civilization will be predominant, and that the United States, Great Britain and other leading nations, with Japan as their friend and avant courier, will maintain that amicable competition and that noble ambition for advancement which are destined to carry the best standards of the human race into the darkest and most stagnant quarters of the globe.

The enthusiasm of last night's meeting, dedicated to peace and charity, has been justified by the past and will be vindicated in the future. Russia may turn out to be as inflated a bladder as the French Empire was when Napoleon III collapsed at Sedan.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

J. T. Stacker, editor of the Hawaii Herald, is still seriously ill at his home in Hilo.

Wailuku's new schoolhouse will have its corner stone laid with ceremonies on Saturday, May 21.

Major W. W. Robinson, Jr., formerly army quartermaster at Honolulu, is a passenger on the transport Sherman. He is accompanied by Mrs. Robinson.

Andrew Brown leaves for a South Sea tour in the steamer Aorangi today. He will visit friends in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, Australia, and Auckland, New Zealand.

Judge Edings at Kailua sustained District Magistrate Aiu in granting a writ of possession to the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., against Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee of Kona Sugar Co. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court.

In the new arrangement of the Public Works departmental quarters, Superintendent Holloway has his office in the northern tower room. It is reached by either of the verandas on the Hotel and Richards street sides of the Capitol.

Treasurer A. J. Campbell will sign all insurance licenses as Commissioner, instead of leaving that ceremony to his Deputy as Treasurer Kepoikai had done. A judicial decision compelled the different practice. The Treasurer states that the error has done no actual harm.

The third clerkship in the Public Works office will be abolished when the new financial period begins on July 1. Harry E. Murray holds the office. Another position to be done away with is that of copyist in the Assistant Superintendent's office, for a long time past held by Pierre Jones.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Rev. W. M. Kincaid is booked to leave for the mainland in the Ventura on May 31.

Z. K. Meyers, insurance clerk of the Hawaiian Trust Co., intends taking an early steamer for a business trip to the Coast.

Two carloads of sisal fibre were shipped in the steamer Nevadan by the Hawaiian Fibre Co. The latest New York quotation is $165 a ton.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Brown have been detained in Japan by an accident to Mrs. Brown. She fractured a rib by falling out of a jinricksha.

August Toellner, late of the local postoffice, leaves on Tuesday for Kahului. He has been appointed assistant postmaster at Puunene, Maui.

A lease of 15.94 acres of kula and rice lands at Hauula, Koolauloa, was sold at auction by the Land Department yesterday. It was offered at an upset price of $140 a year, but there was competition and L. K. Kentwell only secured the lease with a bid of $330.50.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Letters received yesterday from Governor Carter state his intention of returning on the Mikahala Tuesday morning.

Fred Haley, for the past year associated with H. L. Williams and Co., of Puna, is at present in Honokaa with W. S. Terry, investigating the culture of coffee. Mr. Haley lately returned from Kauai where he investigated a tract of land belonging to W. A. Kinney. Mr. Kinney, while possessing the land, had never investigated the property. Mr. Haley reports a tract of most fertile land on which considerable coffee is now growing. He will return in a few weeks to Kauai to manage the property. Mrs. Haley and child will join Mr. Haley in the summer.—Hilo Herald.

W. E. Bellina leaves in the Nevadan from Kahului to buy horses on the Coast for the Club Stables.

Commissioner J. L. Kaulukou began hearing the Lahainaluna water controversy at Lahaina last Thursday.

Captain Parker rounded up sixty-two Chinese gamblers last night in a house where the five doors were backed with iron bars.

Deputy Collector W. F. Drake has returned from Kauai, where he found Uncle Sam's internal revenue affairs in good shape.

Mrs. J. N. Bell and daughter wish to thank the many friends for their kindness and sympathy during their late bereavement.

Walter C. Weedon is reported as intending to leave in the China on the 26th inst. for Shanghai and Nankin to engage in a business venture.

Kong Lin Sching, a pupil in the Anglo-Chinese school, complains that his room there was entered and plundered of $5, two suits of clothes and two bank books.

The coroner's jury at Honuapo found that Moses Polohau came to his death by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hand, and that blame attached to nobody.

Mounted police officer Sam Hook was thrown from his horse yesterday morning and sustained a fracture of his left leg. He is at the Queen's Hospital. The horse shied at some prisoners passing by.

Sang Chong was arrested yesterday for stabbing Sam Leleo. The former is said to have interfered with some native women gathering sea moss and Leleo told him to desist. The Chinaman's answer is alleged to have been a knife thrust.

Dr. Cooper, who is chairman of the leprosy section for the conference of National health officers at Washington, has been elected by the Hawaiian Medical Association as its delegate to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., June 7 to 10.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Kokubodani and Miss Tsiura had a narrow escape from being carried over the cliff near Lihue by a horse. They hitched out in their buggy to take a long drive and were just about to start when the horse became ungovernable and started off at a furious gallop. The occupants of the buggy were thrown out and escaped with a few bruises. The buggy was smashed to pieces.

Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the *natural* performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

"I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." MRS. WILLIAM G. BARRETT, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 9, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$1,000,000	100	.....	305
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19¾	20¼
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	48	50
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	20	22
Honomu	750,000	100	102½	110
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	18x15
Haiku	500,000	100	100	.....
Kahuku	500,000	20	.....	18
Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	5	.....
Kipahulu	160,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	2	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	.....	83½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
Ookala	500,000	20	.....	.....
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	.....	6
Olowalu	150,000	100	.....	.....
Paauhau Sug Plan Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	.....
Paia	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	72½	.....
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	40
Wailuku	700,000	100	.....	275
Waimanalo	252,000	100	.....	160
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	102½
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co., C	1,000,000	100	.....	.....
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	.....	8½
O. R. & L. Co	4,000,000	100	.....	75
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.	.....	.....	99	.....
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	104½
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100
Kahuku 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Thirteen Oahu Sugar Co., $82.50; 21 Ewa, $20.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Apr.-May	Barom. 9 a.m.	Barom. 3 p.m.	Therm. Min	Therm. Max	Rainfall to 9 a.m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
S	30	30.10	30.04	69	78	.17	70	7-4	NE	1-2
S	1	30.1[illegible]	30.02	71	7[illegible]	.60	[illegible]9	2-7	NE	1
M	2	30.10	30.04	70	78	.11	69	1	NE	1-2
T	3	30.0[illegible]	30.08	71	78	.03	68	4	NE	1-2
W	4	30.12	30.06	70	79	.03	68	3-1	NE	3
T	5	30.12	30.07	69	78	.22	69	4 2	NE	3
F	6	30.13	30.05	72	78	.00	71	*	NE	1-2

* 1-10-2.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—.06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	May	High Tide Large.	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide	Large. Low Tide	Small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
		p.m	Ft.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.				Rises a.m.
M	9	11.47	1.2	12.34	5.42	6.06		5.24	6.28	1.49
T	10	1.13	1.2	..	6.17	7.05		5.24	6.29	2.34
W	11	1.40	1.4	a.m. 0.36	6.50	7.55		5.13	6.29	3.02
T	12	2.17	1.6	1.18	7.27	8.40		5.23	6.30	3.40
F	13	2.5[illegible]	1.8	2.05	8.01	9.21		5.[illegible]3	6.30	4.21
S	14	3.34	1.9	2.3[illegible]	8.[illegible]3	10.07		5.22	6.31	5.02
S	1[illegible]	4.00	1.9	3.17	9.05	10.52		5.22	6.31	Sets.
M	16	4.39	2.0	4.00	9.36	11.40		5.21	6.32	5.01

New moon May 15th, at 9.27 a. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees thirty minutes. The time ball drops at 1.30 p. m. which is the same as Greenwich 9 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon rise for local time for the entire group.

WORTH CASE JURY HANGS

After Long Effort Fails to Find Verdict.

After an attempt of two hours and twenty minutes to reach a verdict, a jury that tried Henry C. Worth for assault with a deadly weapon reported hopeless disagreement and were discharged by Judge De Bolt. The defendant was chief mate of the Chilean ship Othello and he was charged with having shot a Japanese in the neck, dangerously wounding him, on board that vessel while lying off Pearl Harbor, on the evening of Sunday, March 20 last. W. S. Fleming, Assistant Attorney General, prosecuted, while S. F. Chillingworth defended the accused. After a few peremptory challenges the following jury was found satisfactory and sworn:

James Bicknell, John Coffee, Sam K. Paulo, C. J. Ludwigsen, Henry P. Kaohi, H. R. Macfarlane, Jr., John Kidwell, W. E. Brown, Percy Lishman, C. J. Fishel, G. Kealohapauole and W. M. Buchanan.

The resting of the defense was reached at 2:50 p. m., and counsel each took twenty minutes in closing to the jury. Judge De Bolt charged the jury, which retired at 3:40. The jury returned for additional instructions at 4:35. Mr. Kidwell stated that there was a difference of opinion regarding the law of self-defense. Again retiring the jury sent out word at 5:15 that they could not possibly agree. Judge De Bolt replied with a message, through Bailiff C. A. K. Hopkins, "that the court was in no hurry."

At 6 p. m. the jury came in again and, having reported that they stood immovably 8 to 4, were discharged. A mistrial had to be entered.

THE TRIAL.

Yaguda Otojiro, the man who was shot, a sthe complaining witness exhibited a scar on his neck and testified that Worth had knocked him down, that he got up and asked, "What's the matter?" and that the mate answered the inquiry by shooting him in the neck.

Another Japanese witness for the prosecution told of a struggle between the mate and Otojiro before the shooting.

Capt. Harry W. Flint of the harbor police testified of his going out to the Othello next morning to arrest Worth. When he went aboard the mate was concealed and it was only when the officer said if he could not find the mate he would have to take the captain ashore that Worth was brought forth out of the lower recesses of the ship. Then, the witness said, the captain and mate in the cabin of hearing that the Japanese was likely to die, offered him $150 to square the trouble, Worth agreeing to put up $50 of the amount.

Torres, a Spanish talker, for the defense said he was present but heard no shot fired. He saw the Japanese attempt to assault the mate, when the latter struck him with the right hand while grabbing at Otojiro's right hand, as if to prevent his using it, with the left hand. The knife was knocked out of Otojiro's hand. Witness said he was hard of hearing, whereby the defense accounted for his deafness to the pistol report.

A murderous looking sheath knife was admitted by the prosecution as having been one handed to officer McDuffie after it was picked up from the deck by a Japanese member of the crew.

Mate Worth told a succinct story in his own behalf. The Japanese members of the crew knew but little of seamen's duties and Otojiro in particular would not do even the small part he knew when ordered. On arriving off Pearl Harbor the defendant was in charge of the ship, the captain being sick, and he was sending the Japanese ashore. Otojiro, whom he thought had gone over the side into the boat, was found to have loitered behind. He was in the galley with two others who were tugging against each other at a blanket in dispute. Worth snatched the blanket from one and gave to the other. Then he ordered Otojiro to go ashore. Otojiro came out to the rail, where two sailors were assisting the discharged men and their dunnage into the boats. Instead of mounting the gangway Otojiro glared at Worth, who took him by the lapel of his coat and pulled him toward the rail. In an instant the Japanese drew a knife from his belt and made a lunge at the mate. Worth described with action how he stepped back, drew his revolver and shot over Otojiro's shoulder. In the course of his evidence he told how the ship had sailed away, leaving him in jail and taking off men who might have been witnesses in the case. When cross-questioned, he admitted he had asked for a speedy trial, knowing the missing witnesses were out in Honolulu, but explained it by saying he knew nothing of the ways of courts. All he wanted was to get away as soon as possible.

[illegible]

the Japanese after the knife was knocked out of his hand?"

"When the occasion ceases the reason for self-defense ends," was the gist of the court's answer.

Mr. Brown wanted portions of the evidence read on the point.

Mr. Chillingworth asserted that the mate's evidence was uncontradicted in showing that the knife was in the hands of the Japanese when the shot was fired.

After some wrangling, portions of the testimony of Torres and White were read to the jury.

Mrs. Worth sat near her husband throughout the trial.

MRS. HAALELEA'S WILL.

The will of the late Annederia Amoy Haalelea has been filed for probate by Clarissa A. Monsarrat, who is named therein as an executrix along with Elizabeth Renjes. There is real property in the estate valued at $15,800 and personalty at $12,743.65, the largest item of the latter being 42 shares of Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. Mrs. Haalelea executed her last will and testament on May 5, 1900, in presence of J. Ena and Henry Holmes.

Her entire estate, after payment of her just debts and funeral and testamentary expense, is left to her two nieces, Mrs. Clarissa Amoy Monsarrat, wife of Julian Monsarrat, and Mrs. Elizabeth Renjes, wife of Heinrich Renjes, subject to the following trusts:

1—To pay the net annual income to her sister, Laura Amoy Coney, during her life, and after her decease—

2—To pay the legacy of $500 to each of the following, namely: Ululani Annie Douglass Graham, daughter of her niece Eleanor Vos; Ana Ululani Ena, her niece, and Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of Kawaiahao church.

3—To pay to Kawaiahao church $500, to be applied as Rev. H. H. Parker or, if he should not be living, the church trustees shall direct.

4—To pay to Clarissa Amoy Monsarrat $5000 in trust to apply the net income thereof for the benefit of her son, Kauluhinono Melville Monsarrat, until he attained the age of 30 years or died, in the former case to pay the $5000 to him absolutely, and in the latter event (which unhappily occurred within a few months of the testatrix's death) Mrs. Monsarrat to hold the $5000 for her own use and benefit free from all trusts. In the event of her own death before that of her son, the trustee after his death was to hold the $5000 in trust for Ululani Annie Douglass Graham and Ana Ululani Ena.

5—To deliver all the residue of her property of every description to her niece, Elizabeth Renjes, to hold upon trust for payment of the net annual income, as she in her absolute discretion should think fit, for the benefit of her daughter Ululani Else Renjes until she attained the age of 20 years, and on her daughter's attaining that age to hold the said residuary estate for her absolutely, but in the event of her daughter's dying before attaining 20 years of age then the said Elizabeth Renjes should hold the said residuary estate for her own sole use and benefit free from all trusts.

6—So far as their joint and individual trusts go, both the trustees and their successors are empowered to dispose of the property in their discretion.

7—The trustees are respectively absolved from accounting to their children named as beneficiaries, but this freedom shall not extend to any other person or persons acting as trustees.

For the rest the will provides for a succession of trustees, asks that the executrixes be allowed to act as such without any bond and revokes all former wills of the testatrix.

OTHER PROBATE MATTERS.

George P. Castle, administrator of the estate of the late Dr. George P. Andrews, was granted an order of distribution and discharge by Judge De Bolt yesterday. B. L. Marx appeared for petitioner. P. D. Kellett, Jr. was awarded a master's fee of $25. The appraised value of the estate is $12,320.

D. W. Anderson, administrator of the estate of Daniel O'Leary, deceased, petitions for allowance of accounts, final distribution and discharge. He received $214.05 and paid out $64.50, leaving a balance of $149.55.

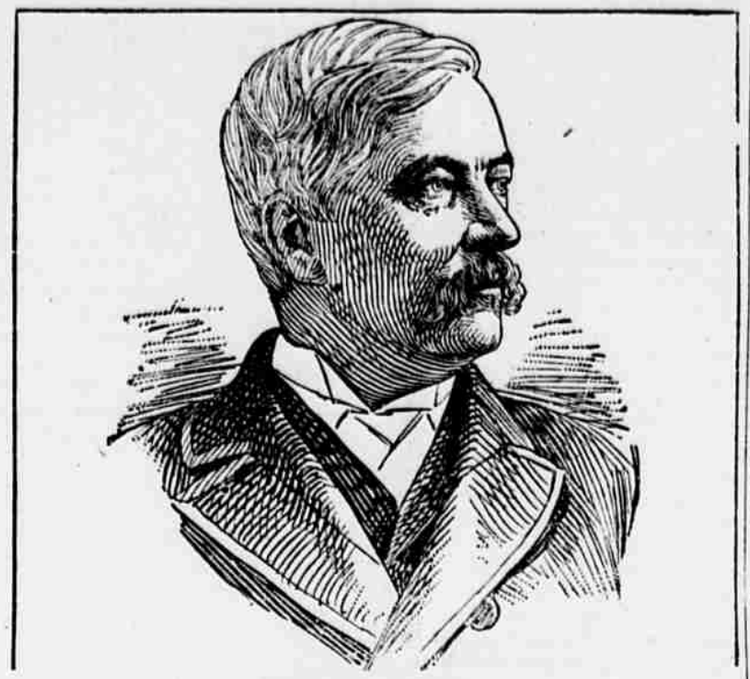
C. H. Ramsay has qualified as administrator of the estate of Frederick Ingalls Cutter, deceased, in a bond of $1000 with H. G. Wootten and W. H. Bromley as sureties.

HITS BACK HARD.

Mrs. Mollie Maage has filed a strong answer to her husband's libel for divorce. In denying the cause of divorce he set up in his libel, she alleges that he tried to induce a certain person or persons in Honolulu to cause her to criminate herself so that he might have cause of divorce against her. They were married at Sacramento, California, December 11, 1887, and she declares that her husband deserted her at Vallejo on October 30, 1897, and has ever since failed, neglected and refused to provide suitable or any maintenance for her. She further alleges that before such desertion the libellant maltreated her so that she had to enter St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, where she remained a patient for four months. Also that he brought divorce proceedings against her in California, when the court ordered him to pay $25 a month alimony, which was later increased to $40 a month, but that he has never paid any of such alimony and she believes the California suit is still pending. She makes a counter charge of violation of marriage vows against him, alleging the present time and Kahuku the place. The libellant, Frederick W. Maage, she believes is earning $150 or $175 a month at his trade of machinist on Kahuku plantation, Oahu, and aside from his salary is worth about $[illegible]. She has no separate estate or means, and is in need of an allowance for her support. It is her opinion that $[illegible] a month would be a reasonable and necessary amount for that purpose, and prays that it be allowed to her regularly until a reasonable sum for attorney's fee and costs of suit be paid her. The couple have a son [illegible] years of age.

HENRY M. STANLEY, THE EXPLORER, DEAD IN LONDON

LONDON, May 10.—Henry Stanley, the African explorer, who had been ill for some time, is dead.



HENRY M. STANLEY.

Henry Morton Stanley, African explorer and writer, was a waif in childhood. Exact dates and even his family name are unknown. He took the name of a benefactor in whose family he lived in New Orleans. He had spent a year of adventurous life among the Indians when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Southern Army, was captured and then entered the Union Navy where he served to the end of the war, attaining the rank of Ensign. He became a reported on the New York Herald, and in that capacity reported the Cretan revolution, traveling afterward extensively in the Levant. He became distinguished as a news correspondent while following Gen. Napier's expedition against Abyssinia. While reporting the revolution in Spain against Queen Isabella, he received, in October, 1869, the famed laconic dispatch of the elder James Gordon Bennett, "Find Livingstone.' He started from Zanzibar in April, 1871, and found Livingstone at Ujiji, on Nov. 10, which a relief expedition equipped by England had been unable to do. His subsequent explorations place him the greatest of explorers. He married Dorothy Tennant, a lady of considerable fame as an artist, and has since lived in England, now and then being recalled before the public through his efforts to enter Parliament or through books of his experience as an explorer.

SAYS LEPROSY CAN BE CURED.

NEW ORLEANS April 23.—In a lecture delivered here to-day Dr. Isadore Dyer, the physicians of the lepers' home of Louisiana and one of the most distinguished experts on this disease in this country, after saying there were 3,000,000 lepers in existence, or one to every 500 living persons, announced that in the last two years the problem of curing this dread disease had been solved.

In ten years, Dr. Dyer said, he and his assistants had succeeded in removing every trace of the disease in twelve lepers. In the past two years, since the latter part of 1902, every case at the Louisiana leper home, except those in the very last stages of the disease, has been improved materially, and in three cases the lepers are almost well, and it will be possible to discharge them within a comparatively short time.

Before the recent Berlin conference on leprosy, which Dr. Dyer attended, there had been, he said, a few cases of the disease cured. That there were not more cures was due to the fact that the disease was not treated. Treatment means perseverance for years, not for weeks or months. Dr. Dyer expressed confidence that if the treatment of leprosy wa begun early enough and maintained long enough the disease could be cured as easily as any other. In another decade, he said, it will be universally recognized that leprosy is as curable as typhoid or yellow fever.

COURT NOTES.

Plaintiff in the case of Ching Moh Ker vs. Kwong Tung Cheong Co. et al., by his attorney, C. C. Bitting, moves before Judge Robinson for a rehearing upon the matter of garnishment. Among other things he presents that the court misapprehended the evidence and that, in any event, upon the testimony as adduced the garnishee should have been held for at least the sum of $472.90.

A stipulation for continuance till the September term has been filed in the case of Kauahikea vs. J. H. Barenaba.

Honolulu Investment Co., Ltd., has answered the complaint of John Ena regarding Iwilei property, denying every allegation therein contained.

Judge Gear yesterday resumed the jury trial of Axtell vs. Hendricks, suit for damages of $10,000 for malicious arrest.

FLOWER CARNIVAL DETAIL CHANGED

Because of the large number of entries in the classes for children at the Flower Carnival to be held next Saturday afternoon and the limited space in the St. Clement's rectory grounds, it has been decided to eliminate from the program the entries for the carriages and phaetons driven by adults. The idea of the carnival has taken so strong a hold, however, that some of those who intended to make entries in this class would only consent to its being cut out on condition that another carnival, on a larger scale and on larger grounds, should be given next spring. This will be done. The Princess Kawananakoa, who was prospering at entry, is one of those anxious for such an event and has promised with a number of her friends to assist in it.

All the other prize arrangements for next Saturday, however, will be carried out. The management is arranging to give a case to each child taking part in the parade, so that there need be no other expense than the cost of a costume. The parade will be a feature, as it will be the first time children have taken part in such a parade, and it will be free from fear of accidents, besides giving an additional spectacular effect.

Among the prizes already offered are a handsome Hawaiian souvenir tankard by H. F. Wichman; an enameled Hawaiian coat-of-arms pin by H. E. Foster; two handsome souvenir spoons by H. Dietz; a handsome picture, beautifully mounted, by Rice & Perkins; Miller is giving a quantity of candy; Mrs. Anna Wright has given a handsome urn-shaped silver cup for first prize in one of the classes; William Thompson has given several pleasing prizes, among them a handsome bridle and bit; Mrs. Jeffreys has given a very handsome silver spoon. The prizes will be on display Wednesday morning in one of Wichman's windows.

The judges will be the Princess Kawananakoa, Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Admiral Terry, Rev. Dr. William Morris Kincaid and T. Clive Davies.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH SAMOAN GROUP

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—Consul General George Heimrod, at Apia, Samoa, has forwarded the following report to the Department of Commerce and Labor regarding American trade with Samoa:

The imports into Samoa in 1903 show, in spite of the decrease in the amount of exports, a healthy increase of $22,000 over those of 1902. This increase is mainly due to importations from Australia, the direct imports from the United States and Germany having slightly decreased. But it must be borne in mind that a very valuable part of the imports from Australia are of American origin, such as lumber, hardware, machinery and [illegible] goods. These goods are exported from the United States and transported to Apia by the Union Steamship Company.

[illegible]

rates, which are at present $14 per ton to and from San Francisco, might then be reduced to $12 per ton, the rate now charged for freight from San Francisco to Pago Pago and vice versa.

"This innovation would not only place the American exporter and importer in closer communication with his customer, but would enable him to meet the low rates of $13.38 per ton charged by English and German steamship companies for through rates to and from European ports and Apia.

"It is very much to be regretted that the American imports at Apia in textile fabrics, especially in cotton goods, fall far below the imports from Germany and England. From information as to the cause of this condition, I learned that the American pattern appeared obsolete in comparison with the attractive and pleasing design of the German pattern. The American prints sold here and in other South Sea islands have a width of 22 inches, which is too narrow for practical use, the width required being from 28 to 32 inches. The colors however, are firm and withstand all climatic influences and effects of the tropical sun.

"To place the textile industry of the United States in a commanding position it will be necessary to employ experts who will carefully study the markets of the world and learn by observation and inquiry what people want. In following this course the United States manufacturer will be able to supply exactly the desired article and compete successfully with rival manufacturing nations."

JAPANESE LEGEND OF REINCARNATION

The very first night on the islands I stopped with a peasant in the village of Mo-Chida-No-Ura, who told me of a man who had once lived there, so poor he was afraid to have children. And each time that his wife bore him a child he cast it into the river, and pretended that it had been born dead. Sometimes it was a son, sometimes a daughter; but always the infant was thrown into the river at night. Six were thus murdered.

But as the years passed the man found himself more prosperous. He had been able to purchase land and lay by money. And at last his wife bore him a seventh child—a boy.

Then the man said: "Now we can support a child, and we shall need a son to support us when we are old. And this boy is beautiful. So we will bring him up."

And the infant thrived; and each day the hard peasant wondered more at his own heart—for each day he knew he loved his son more.

One summer night he walked out into the garden, carrying the child in his arms. The little one was five months old.

And the night was so beautiful, with its great moon, that the peasant cried out:

"O, tonight truly a wondrously beautiful night is!"

Then the infant, looking up into his face and speaking the speech of a man, said:

"Why, father, the last time you threw me away the night was just like this, and the moon looked just the same, did it not?"

And thereafter the child remained as other children of the same age, and spoke no word.

The peasant became a monk.

The legend is the outgrowth of certain weirdly beautiful consolations of the Buddhist faith. The particular one to which this might be traced is one which teaches the young mother who loses her first child that she may at least pray that it will come back to her out of the night of death, not in dreams only, but through reincarnation. And so praying she writes within the hand of the little corpse the first ideograph of her lost darling's name.

Months pass; she again becomes a mother. Eagerly she examines the flower-soft hand of the infant. And, lo! the self-same ideograph is there—a rosy birthmark on the tender palm; and the son returned looks out upon her through the eyes of the newly born with the gaze of other days.

BUFFALO ORDERED ACROSS PACIFIC

The U. S. cruiser Buffalo, which convoyed the torpedo flotilla from Hampton Roads to Cavite, via Suez, has been ordered from Manila to San Francisco and will probably touch at Honolulu some time this month. She is to bring a lot of short term men home and will then be used as a training ship at Mare Island. It is possible that the cruiser, after stopping at Honolulu, may proceed to Panama where the men will be transferred at Colon and embarked on the cruiser Dixie, which will take them to Hampton Roads.

THE WAR FUND IS STILL GROWING

The following shows the amounts obtained by the various committees for the contributions to the war fund up to last Saturday:

Agency of Yokohama Specie Bank	$74,651.60
Kee Hin Bank	11,860.56
Patriotic Japanese Women's Association	[illegible]
Hawaii Shinpo [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Contributions by Japanese not previously reported

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]

THE PEARL HARBOR SUIT

Judge De Bolt Renders Judgment Against Defendants.

Pearl Harbor has been judicially declared open for commerce and navigation. Judge De Bolt yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of Clark & Henery, dredging contractors, against Castle & Cooke and H. Hackfeld & Co., corporations. The principal contentions of plaintiffs are upheld, which are based on a contract by defendants to pay them the subsidy therein mentioned on the acceptance by the United States of the Pearl Harbor channel. A. S. Hartwell appeared for plaintiffs; Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendants. The text of the decision here follows:

THE DECISION.

The directors, respectively, of the Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd., and the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., having passed resolutions pledging their companies to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of $26,000 upon the opening of Pearl Harbor to commerce by the completion by plaintiffs and the acceptance by the U. S. Government of a channel into said Pearl Harbor 200 feet wide at the bottom and 30 feet deep, and the defendants being desirous of securing for themselves and for the said sugar plantations the benefits expected to be obtained by them from the dredging out and opening for commerce and navigation the said channel, and in consideration that the plaintiffs would bid for, obtain and complete a contract with the U. S. Government for doing the said work as aforesaid, the defendants thereupon, in writing, addressed the plaintiffs as follows:

"Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 12th, 1901.

"Messrs. Clark & Henery, City.

"Dear Sirs: We, the undersigned, agents of the Ewa Plantation Co. and the Oahu Sugar Co., knowing that the directors of the above companies have this day pledged the above companies to pay you $26,000 upon the opening of Pearl Harbor, by the completion by you and the acceptance by the United States Government of a channel into said Pearl Harbor of 200 ft. wide at the bottom and 30 ft. deep, do hereby guarantee said payment as per resolutions passed, copies of which are in your possession.

"Yours very truly,
"CASTLE & COOKE, LIMITED,
"J. B. ATHERTON, President.
"H. HACKELD & CO., LIMITED,
"PAUL ISENBERG, President."

The chief question thus presented is whether this joint writing, construed in the light of all the surrounding facts and circumstances, the purpose of its execution and the situation of the parties, all of which I deem it is proper to consider, constitutes a mere contract of guaranty or an original, independent promise. In my opinion it is not a mere guaranty, and, while it may contain some of the elements of a contract of guaranty it also contains the elements of an original and independent promise. It is apparent that the defendants expected some benefit to themselves by reason of the completion of the proposed improvement to the channel. The consideration is equally apparent—namely, "that the plaintiffs would bid for, obtain and complete a contract with the United States Government for doing the necessary work." Such being my view of this phase of the case it becomes unnecessary to consider other points involved in the law of guaranty argued by counsel for defendants.

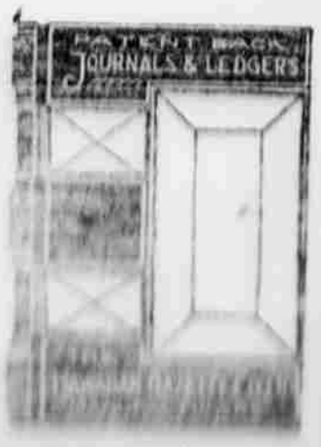
Plaintiffs having instituted this action to recover the sum of $26,000 from the defendants, H. Hackfeld & Co., Limited, answered, filing a general denial. Castle & Cooke, Limited, answered, confessing judgment for and paying into court two-thirds of the said sum of $26,000 claimed, with interest, costs and attorneys' fees, and also expressly disclaiming a release to any further extent from its joint obligation declared on by the plaintiffs.

All the material allegations as set forth in the complaint having been established by competent and satisfactory evidence, I find in favor of the plaintiffs and against the defendants for the remaining one-third of $26,000, to wit, $8666.66, with interest thereon, costs and attorneys' fees.

Judgment may be entered accordingly.

J. T. DE BOLT,
First Judge.

Honolulu, May 9, 1904.



BATTERIES EXCHANGE

The Thomas Brings New Artillery Force.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

The arrival of the army transport Thomas yesterday morning from San Francisco made things lively at the naval docks. The Thomas berthed at Naval Dock No. 1, the transport Sherman, in port from Manila, occupying the other side of the slip. While both transports were in port together, the troops interchanged compliments and officers exchanged calls.

The Sherman left port at 10 o'clock and proceeded to San Francisco. The vessel carried away the 66th and 67th batteries of Coast Artillery which have been stationed at Camp McKinley for the past three years. As the big troopship pulled out into the stream the artillery boys gave three cheers for Honolulu. A crowd of Honolulans saw the vessel off.

The Thomas left San Francisco on April 30 and for a couple of days experienced rough weather. Afterwards she picked up and came along at a rattling rate, arriving off Oahu about 10 p. m. Saturday. She came into port shortly after 7 a. m. yesterday.

The 28th and 92nd companies of Coast Artillery came on the Thomas as the relief for the two companies which went away on the Sherman. Shortly after docking the impedimenta of the companies was hoisted out of the troopship and about the middle of the afternoon the new force was transported on street cars to Kapiolani Park and were then marched through the park to Camp McKinley.

The 28th company has 78 enlisted men, and is commanded by First Lieut. J. C. Nicholls and First Lieut. Alden Trotter. The 92nd company has 76 enlisted men, commanded by First Lieut. G. S. Garber and Second Lieut. L. Sypher.

The two new companies have been stationed at the Presidio for the past three years, or since the new artillery organization became effective. Formerly the two companies were "E" Company, Third Artillery.

Among other passengers for Honolulu are several ladies, relatives of officers of the Revenue Cutter Thetis. The remaining passengers for Honolulu are:

Mrs. Niles, wife navy officer; Mrs. Perry, wife navy officer; Mrs. Anderson and two children, family navy officer; Mrs. A. W. Hinds and child, family naval officer; Mrs. C. E. Johnson, two boys and mother, family lieut. Revenue Cutter Service; Mrs. Ernest Mead, wife lieut. Revenue Cutter Service; Mrs. Levin T. Jones, wife chief eng. U. S. S. Thetis; Mrs. Wm. L. Maxwell, wife asst. eng. U. S. S. Thetis; Mrs. V. K. Hart and child, family Capt. V. K. Hart, Q. M. U. S. A.; Mr. C. J. de Roo, employe Quartermaster Dept.; Mrs. Edw. Robinson, wife pvt. 92nd Co. Coast Arty.; Mrs. H. D. Lawson and child, family soldier Arty. Corps; Mrs. Abbott, wife soldier Arty. Corps.

The through passengers are: For Guam—Mrs. L. L. Hancock and two children, Fam. Clerk, U. S. Navy. For Manila—Captain H. T. Ferguson, 13th Infantry; 1st Lieut. E. L. Rains and wife, 29th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. H. S. Pearce, 10th Infantry; Maj. J. H. Pendleton, U. S. Marine Corps; Captain E. B. Babbitt and wife, Ordnance Dept.; 2nd Lieut. H. T. Bull and wife, 13th Cavalry; 2nd Lieut. Samuel Caldwell, Philippine Scouts; 1st Lieut. Thomas Devereaux, 1st Lieut. Robert C. Loving, 1st Lieut. Orville G. Brown, 1st Lieut. A. M. Whaley and wife, 1st Lieut. Theo. Lamson and wife, 1st Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, 1st Lieut. J. D. Heysinger and wife, 1st Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, 1st Lieut. John B. Huggins, 1st Lieut. C. L. Foster, wife and two children, Asst. Surgeons, U. S. A.; Mrs. E. L. Puffner and two children, Fam. Lieut. Med. Dept.; Mrs. W. A. Powell, wife Lieut. Med. Dept.; Mrs. Edw. Bailey, wife Cont. Surg.; Mrs. W. W. McCammon and two children, Fam. Lieut. 23rd Infantry; Mrs. C. J. Nelson and baby, Fam. Lieut. 17th Infantry; Dr. F. L. Adams, wife and niece, not classified; Mrs. C. F. Sommer and daughter, Fam. employe Q. M. Dept.; Mrs. L. L. Davis, wife Clerk Q. M. Dept.; Mrs. Roscoe Treadwell, wife Lieut. Phil. Scouts; Mr. Wm. W. Barre and wife, Deputy Auditor, P. I.; Dr. James F. Kemp, not classified; Mrs. H. H. Culver, wife Insular employe; Mr. John W. Hunter, Insular employe; Mr. Fred Smith, Insular employe; Mr. W. D. Young, employe Ordnance Dept.; Mr. Arthur D. Cherry, employe [illegible] Dept.; Mr. C. L. Smith, employe [illegible] Dept.; Mr. W. A. Schill, employe Ordnance Dept.; Mr. H. M. [illegible] [illegible] Officer U. S. Navy; [illegible]

Captain H. T. Ferguson of the 13th infantry is in command of the troops on the transport. Second Lieut. Bull, 13th Cavalry, is the son of Commander Bull, U. S. N., who is now in command of the Naval Transport Solace. Lieut. Bull was recently married and he and his wife are on their honeymoon trip.

The Thomas may leave for Guam and Manila this evening, but the departure may be deferred until tomorrow morning.

Nearly $1,000,000 in silver money for use in the Philippines is in the strong room of the transport. The money, which is in all denominations up to $1, is of the special "Filipinas" coinage.

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MEN RETICENT ABOUT LIEUTENANT

The transport brought no news of the whereabouts of Lieut. Victor C. Lewis, who mysteriously disappeared from the Presidio a week before his artillery company was to sail for Honolulu. The men have little to say regarding the conduct of their former officer, indicating that they have little sympathy for him. The Examiner prints the following dispatch concerning the officer:

JACKSON, April 29.—The mysterious disappearance of Miss Elizabeth Berryman and the strange flight of Lieutenant Victor C. Lewis, to whom, it was generally understood here, Miss Berryman was engaged, has created as much surprise in Jackson, her old home, as would the coming of a man from Mars.

Her relatives here are nonplussed. They have been trying to find some trace of her whereabouts, but without success. No one here knew Lieutenant Lewis personally, but all of the friends of Miss Berryman had been told by her that she was engaged to an army officer and hoped to marry him in the near future.

To one of her confidantes Miss Berryman stated that the marriage would take place during the summer or fall. She explained that she knew little or nothing of the Lieutenant's family, but she was sure he was the soul of honor.

The part of the story dealing with the Lieutenant's desertion of his wife is a complete surprise to Miss Berryman's companions. She was known to be a very discreet, intelligent young woman, and they are at a loss to explain how the man whom she intended to marry could have been a married man without her knowing the fact.

Miss Berryman spent her holidays here, and during her last visit told her relatives that when she would come to see them again she would be married. If she has really gone away with Lieutenant Lewis as the circumstances indicate, Miss Berryman's relatives feel that she will have nothing more to do with him the moment that she learns that he has a wife in San Francisco.

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HENDRY GETS TWO MORE PRISONERS

United States Marshal E. R. Hendry returned from Kauai yesterday with two more Japanese prisoners. They were arrested on the familiar slavery charge. On his last visit to Kauai, Hendry obtained possession of the contract which passed between the two prisoners, but he could not arrest them at that time because he had no warrants.

CONFIDENCE said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

SUMMARY POSSESSION

Law of Forfeiture Laid Down by Supreme Court.

Judgment of the Honolulu District Court in the case of Irene B. Cornwell vs. John F. Colburn, giving the plaintiff summary possession of premises in Kinau street on account of forfeiture of conditions of lease, is affirmed by a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court. The broken conditions related to payment of rent and taxes, the lease being for a term of 25 years from Sept. 1, 1898, with an annual rental of $75 payable semi-annually in advance. Justice Galbraith is author of the decision, which is against defendant on every one of the four objections to the judgment which he had presented. Robertson & Wilder for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford for defendant.

In overruling the contention that the common law rule of a demand for rent before forfeiture applied, the opinion shows that, under the common law, "in order to create a forfeiture for nonpayment of rent the precise sum must be demanded and the demand must be made immediately preceding sunset on the due day, so that the money may be counted and the necessary receipt or acquittance given while there is light enough reasonably to do so, and the demand must be made upon the land and at the most notorious place of it, and at a dwelling house, and at the front door of the house, unless a place of payment is mentioned, when it must be there demanded. The demand must in fact be made although there be no one upon the land ready to pay it." The common law requirement had nothing to do with this case, however, because the parties, in a stipulation of the lease, waived a demand.

Following is the syllabus of opinion:

Where a forfeiture of a term is claimed for a breach of a condition to pay taxes, it is not error to admit evidence of the amount of taxes assessed, when the same became delinquent and the amount of the penalty incurred.

The lessee covenanted "to pay all taxes and assessments levied or assessed against the demised premises" and one of the "express conditions" in the lease was that in case of "the breach of any of the covenants to be observed by the lessee, the lessor, after ten days default," may * * * "without any notice or demand enter into and upon the land and thereby determine the estate hereby created," and in a suit for summary possession for breach of this condition: Held, that it was not necessary for the lessor to pay the taxes or to demand that the lessee pay them before insisting on the forfeiture thereby accruing."

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THE NEWS OF HAWAII ISLE

Mr. A. Von Gravemeyer, who has been manager of the Hawaii Mill Co. since H. Hackfeld & Co. purchased the plantation property of the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Plantation Co., has resigned his position and will leave in the near future for Germany. Mr. Von Gravemeyer has been about twenty-five years in Hawaii, and is forced to leave on account of his health. The Hawaii Mill Co. has advanced remarkably under his management. The first crop amounted to but 270 tons of sugar and this crop will turn out 2000 tons or over. The estimate for 1905 crop is placed at from 3000 to 3500 tons.

W. H. C. Campbell, who for the past five years has been manager of the Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., will assume management of the plantation June 1. —Hilo Herald.

The annual meeting of the Hilo Tennis Club was held Monday evening in the rooms of the Board of Trade.

Discussion of the new by-laws occupied the greater part of the evening. The treasurer's report shows the club in excellent financial condition. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, H. Vicars; captain of court, W. I. Madeira; secretary and treasurer, T. Guard. The above officers with E. D. Baldwin and A. Lindsay, constitute the executive committee. There was a meeting of the executive committee Tuesday evening to arrange for a tournament to take place in May. —Hilo Herald.

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Toyo Kisen Funds.

At the general meeting of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship company, for which the local agents are Hackfeld & Co., at the head office at Tokio, recently, a very satisfactory statement of the workings of the company for the past half-year was submitted to the shareholders.

The net income was Yen 202,657.77, to which the balance, Yen 74,496.27, brought forward from the previous account, was added, making the total of Yen 277,154.04.

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AN AMERICAN EDITOR. Mr. John M. Cook, publisher of the Banner-Stockman, of Clarendon, Texas, U. S. A., in a letter regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "On one occasion I am sure it saved my life during [illegible] Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

MERCHANTS GET REPORT

Prospect of Work on the Army Post.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

The Merchants' Association at its meeting yesterday decided to have a paid secretary in the future and T. F. Lansing will be given the place. There was an unusually large attendance at the meeting and considerable enthusiasm shown in the subjects discussed. G. W. Smith presided.

The reading of the minutes of the December meeting was dispensed with as they had been mislaid.

DIRECTORS' WORK.

President Smith made a verbal report of the work accomplished by the directors since the last quarterly meeting. In January a memorial had been sent to the delegate, requesting him to endeavor to have a regiment of infantry stationed on Oahu. In February, the most important work was joint action with the Chamber of Commerce in securing the payment of government warrants. The directors reported also that new rooms had been secured in the Young Building, at a saving to the association of forty dollars per month. The Secretary of the Territory had also been asked to do something in regard to the enforcement of the co-partnership law. In bankruptcy cases in the past it had been sometimes impossible to find who the partners were. As a result of this request the treasurer had published notices for all firms to send in their copartnership papers. The directors had also endorsed the Gardner bill, for the aid of shipping upon the request of the New York Board of Trade. The association had not committed itself to any policy, but simply had endorsed the request for a congressional investigation.

HILL STEAMERS.

A luncheon had also been given to Senator Heimrich of Washington, at which Mr. Heimrich had promised to do all in his power to induce the Hill steamship people to send their big boats to Honolulu, if only for a trial trip. He hoped by this means to induce the Hill line to permanently establish connection between Honolulu and Seattle. The directors had also approved of the Cohen plan to take the band for a mainland tour.

McCLELLAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Smith stated that Geo. B. McClellan had been asked to appear on behalf of the association in Washington in regard to the Pearl Harbor work, and Mr. McClellan gave the results of this trip.

Mr. McClellan stated that much of the work accomplished had already been given to the public through Mr. Walker, the Advertiser correspondent in Washington, this being done at the request of the delegate. Mr. McClellan stated that he believed there was a strong disposition on the part of the people here to feel that the United States intended to improve Pearl Harbor immediately once the land was obtained. This he found was not the case in Washington and there was no likelihood of anything being done for some time, unless strong pressure was brought to bear in Washington. Admiral Dewey, the president of the naval board, was himself interested in the development of Subig Bay, in which he had a personal interest from his service in the Spanish War. Still by concerted action on the part of the Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Republican Committee and other bodies, Mr. McClellan believed that the department might be induced to make a beginning here. He gave also the details of his visit to the Secretary of War, and the fact that the Kahauiki leases had already been secured. Mr. McClellan said that Hawaii had many strong friends in Washington, but that it was a mistake to work any other way than through the delegate. He felt that the strength of Hawaii would always depend upon the prestige of its delegate. Also he said that the islands should never be afraid to ask for what they wanted, as the gospel in Washington was to "ask and you shall receive." Still he did not believe in asking for absurd or illogical things, but the demand should always be in a correct and business like manner, so that Hawaii should come to be known as being entirely fair in her requests.

Speaking of the item for fortifications, Mr. McClellan said that the House committee would not allow more than $200,000 as even this amount was more than Hawaii had been entitled to. It had been the rule during the session to cut department estimates down to one-third, and this item was allowed to go in at forty per cent of the whole sum asked. New York, for instance had asked for a million dollars for the purchase of a small point obstructing the harbor, and yet, with her great influence and the fact that the appropriation was approved by the department it was not allowed. Mr. McClellan said also that Hawaiian affairs in Congress were in a critical or rather an important developing stage. There was a division in Congress over the [illegible] question, and Hawaii as an example of this policy was being [illegible] against. [illegible]

A PAID SECRETARY.

President Smith called attention to the need of a paid secretary for the association, saying that there was considerable detail work which a man, constantly engaged in business could not perform properly. Mr. Helm had given lots of time to the office when he was secretary and was very active, taking a great interest in the work, in which the association was very fortunate. The income of the association is now about $160 per month, and Mr. Smith thought it was well able to get a secretary at a salary of fifty dollars per month. The idea was generally approved as was the suggestion that T. F. Lansing should be named for the position.

Mr. Smith also called attention to the necessity for the revision and correction of the by-laws and the directors will prepare the by-laws.

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ATTORNEY FINED FOR CONTEMPT

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Henry Hogan, attorney, appeared before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. When asked to speak for himself, he made a speech denying having ever felt disrespect for a court, especially that court, "and my years to come are few," he added. On the previous day he tried to defend the Harrison case in his own way. While he might have peculiarities, disrespect for courts of justice was not one of them. If, however, the court thought he had done anything wrong, he would respectfully "bow to the sheepskin." Judge De Bolt, after the respondent sat down, asked him if he had not intended any disrespect to the court.

"Most assuredly not," was the reply.

Judge De Bolt then proceeded at some length to give judgment. He said the conduct of the respondent in the Harrison case was disgraceful throughout. It placed the court in an embarrassing position, because a court needed to be exceedingly careful in a criminal case, where life or liberty was at stake, to avoid everything that might prejudice a defendant. Mr. Hogan was a man of more than average ability and, when in right condition, presented his cases with much earnestness. On the occasion in question, however, he came into court in the morning intoxicated. It was hoped by the court that he would have attempted to get over that condition at recess, but instead he came back in the afternoon more intoxicated than ever. Thereafter the court would allow no attorney who was intoxicated to appear before him. While the case deserved severe punishment he would not imprison respondent. A fine of one hundred dollars would not be too much, considering his conduct and condition the previous day. Yet he was aware that Mr. Hogan was not flush of money. The court adjudged him guilty of contempt of court and fined him twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Hogan paid the fine shortly after the court rose.

THE RICHARDSON CASES.

A. G. M. Robertson appeared before Judge De Bolt yesterday to present demurrers to the five indictments against Vivian Richardson for embezzlement of public moneys. Assistant Attorney General Fleming asked for a continuance, saying he was not familiar with the cases. They were in the hands of Deputy Attorney General Peters. As an attempt to reach Mr. Peters by telephone failed, Mr. Robertson consented to a continuance if made for one week, as he would be engaged before Judge Gear in the meantime. The case was continued until next Saturday, the court making some remarks on the obligation of attorneys to heed the court's appointments.

TESTA SEEKING COUNSEL.

F. J. Testa, indicted for criminal libel, appeared before Judge De Bolt yesterday pursuant to his reservation of plea. He stated that he had been unable to obtain counsel and asked for a continuance until Wednesday, which with the consent of Assistant Attorney General Fleming was granted.

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DOWNEY AGAIN BREAKS THE RECORD

Mr. Downey again broke the record of the Haleiwa Links on Saturday, making the nine holes in 46. This morning there will be a general tournament, and in the afternoon a special match between H. R. Downey and D. W. Anderson of Honolulu will take place. Those taking the 9:15 train will be enabled to witness this match. The luncheon that Chef Wyman is preparing will be the best ever served at Haleiwa and no more enjoyable outing could be imagined than the beautiful ride on the O. R. & L. Co. past the plantations, Pearl Lochs and the Waianae range, with the luncheon and the golf match afterwards.

◆

MR. BELL'S FUNERAL.

Buried at Pearl City by Knights of Pythias.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The funeral of the late J. N. Bell took place by train from Ewa Plantation to Pearl City cemetery about 4 p. m. yesterday. Interment took place with the burial rites of the Knights of Pythias. The pall-bearers were John Walker, Fred. Waldron, T. Jones, Geo. H. Benton, Q. H. Berrey and Tom O'Brien.

The late Mr. Bell was a native of Alabama and 54 years of age. He leaves a wife and daughter. [illegible] also a relative named R. Smith at [illegible], Hawaii.

◆

Quick Run From Honolulu.

The British ship [illegible], Captain Wood, arrived here yesterday, [illegible] days from [illegible]. [illegible]

"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"
a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.
The value and use of
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in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.
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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seat at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.
Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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To the EAST via
The Union Pacific
This Train is really a
First-Class Modern Hotel
with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.
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The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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GOVERNOR GETS CORDIAL RECEPTION ON KAUAI

(Continued from page 3.)

respond briefly thanking the people for their cordial welcome.

AT MAKAWELI.

After the speaking the carriages were again taken and the party drove on to Makaweli, to the mill of the Hawaiian Sugar Co. As the Governor drove up three plantation locomotives which, decorated with flags, were lined up near the mill, blew shill blasts of welcome. Manager B. D. Baldwin had given part of his workmen an hour or so off and a big crowd composed of various nationalities was drawn up in front of the office.

Governor Carter was introduced by Sheriff Coney. He spoke briefly, saying that he intended to visit every district on the island. The governor stated that he wanted to see just where economy could best be exercised. He explained briefly the new system of accounting he hopes to see the next legislature put into effect. He wanted the various islands segregated in their government as far as possible, making five districts. The police, schools, roads, etc., were to be kept in different accounts, as well as the collection of taxes, and then a balance drawn at the end of the year. This plan, the governor said, seemed to him be feasible and practicable. 'We want to keep the total appropriations within our income," he said, "then we will know just what can be done. This trip is being taken for the benefit of the majority, to see the roads, bridges, schools, jails, people and officials, and to see who are working for the public and who for themselves."

LUAU AT WAIMEA.

The party then drove on to Waimea where a luau had been prepared at the residence of W. O. Crowell the Chairman of the Waimea Committee, others of this committee were Judge J. K. Kapunial, Senator L. Nakapaahu and M. J. Pereira.

The speech making after the luau was postponed for a time in order that the Governor might drive out to the Knudsen home for a call. A conference was also held during the afternoon with several leading citizens of Waimea over road board and other local matters. Returning to Waimea at six o'clock the Governor and Mr. Atkinson spoke to the people. Some 200 voters assembled:

"You people of Waimea have given me one of the best receptions I have ever enjoyed," said the Governor, "because there are so many Hawaiians here. When I am away from the islands I feel shy, which is a characteristic of the Hawaiians. You never see one who thrusts himself forward where he is not wanted. Feeling this way we ought to get on together. The problems we have to face in Hawaii require study and are to be solved by the administration and the people working in conjunction. I consider it my duty every year to make a trip to see the conditions, and to see if in another year progress has been made and if you are taking a greater interest in the government. We who are born here in a tropical climate are said not to have energy. It has been a question in the minds of some if a representative form of government will succeed, and if we who are born here are able to make it a success. It is an experiment with you and with me. You know the way sugar crops grow—the rattoon crops are less sweet than the first cane. Now I am the third rattoon crop in Hawaii. My grandfather came here as a missionary and my father was proud to represent your sovereign in America and the countries of Europe. It is proper too that I should serve the sovereign of Hawaii—that is you—the people, for you are the sovereign.

AN EXPERIMENT.

"These two experiments are being tried. I know how you are anxious to make a success of your experiment. It strikes home to every one, when we are criticised and you want to win the respect and esteem of the people who control the great republic and so do I want to make a success—to prove that this third rattoon crop has a good yield of sugar. So we must get together. When two men are going along the same road, each with a heavy load, if they pull together they get along faster. So you and I must pull together. I will help you and I want you to help make this administration a success in Hawaii nei.

HEARTS ARE NOT COLD.

"A few years ago I was told that it was useless to appeal to the Hawaiian people, that their hearts were cold, that they wanted to be left alone and have nothing to do with the haoles, but I find your hearts open, you hold out your hands as in the old days. That you are susceptible to reason I can prove. I have yet to meet a Hawaiian who, when it is explained to him, will choose the wrong path when the right way is opened to him. His path will be the right path, but often many people use the wrong methods. No human being likes to feel that he is being forced—but many of us are only too glad to do things when asked with aloha in our hearts.

LEGISLATURE'S SUCCESS.

"To prove what I say is true, I have only to refer you to the last session of the legislature. People said it would take sixty days, leave the Territory more deeply in debt and not do anything. What was the result? After I called the legislature together I asked them to come to my office and appealed to their pride—to their love of Hawaii. The result was that in fourteen days they passed fourteen bills and cut the appropriations fifty per cent. This record is not surpassed in any state in the Union. There are other things that have demonstrated to me that the Hawaiians are as sympathetic, kindly and loving a people as can be found anywhere.

MUST SPEAK BOTH LANGUAGES.

"In my direction of affairs here I want to impress upon you that every employee is your servant. Everyone has his rights before these officials, from the highest to the lowest. But I must also ask you to remember that there is no work so hard as that of a public official. He gets lots of kicks and little praise. His position is a difficult one to fill. As an illustration of my idea I will relate a little incident which occurred in my office recently. A man came in and wanted to be appointed sheriff of one of the islands. I asked him if he was an American. "Yes," said he, "he was born and bred an American." Then I asked him if he could speak Hawaiian. He said he couldn't and I told him he could never be sheriff of one of the Hawaiian Islands then. He was huhu and said he had never heard of such a thing. But it is a fundamental principle that the government is for the people and the majority must be accommodated. On the other hand I will not appoint a Hawaiian who does not speak English. I want you to understand me. I want you to know that I want the government run for the people, and I want you to feel that the government is a great thing in Hawaii, and that you are a part of it. The government can never support the people, the people must support the government.

DANCE AND RECEPTION.

At eight a reception and dance was given in the hall at Waimea, at which there was a large turnout of the people of the three voting precincts of Hanapepe, Kekaha and Waimea.

FRIDAY MORNING AT HANALEI.

At six o'clock the party boarded the W. G. Hall, which had been specially detailed for this service and took the trip along the wonderfully picturesque coast to Hanalei—past the palis and gulches of Waimea, Mana, Nuololo, Kalalau, the old valley of refuge for the lepers, Hanakoa, where Mr. W. Kinney has a coffee ranch, Hanakapiai, another coffee district, and Haena Point where the famous caves are located. Haena also is a rich ground for the old Hawaiian folk lore—some of Pele's most exciting romance being centered here. Wainiha was passed where an electrical power plant is contemplated which if completed is expected to generate 5,000 horse-power. Then comes Hanalei valley where a landing was made, followed by a reception and luau.

Following the coast from Waimea to Hanalei there was an excellent chance to see the picturesque shore. Mr. Kinney acted as guide and pointed out all the interesting points. The valley which was for a time the refuge of the noted leper outlaw, in the early nineties, was one of the points which received particular attention.

Approaching the landing at Hanalei a crowd awaited the Governor's arrival, including the school children each with an American flag—and two large United States and Hawaiian flags.

The reception committee at Hanalei was composed of S. Kaili, C. H. Willis, E. Kuapuhi, Joseph Gardner, N. Kabeleiki and C. B. Makee. On the decoration committee for the luau was Willie Wuner while Deputy Sheriff J. K. Lota took care of the food.

At the luau, people were present from Haena, Wainiha, Lumahai, Hanaleauka, Wanini, Kalihikai and Kalihiwai, numbering several hundred in all.

CARRIED ON BOAT-MEN'S BACK.

The whaleboats in which the party made the trip along the picturesque coast were beached at Hanalei and the Governor and the rest of the party rode ashore on the shoulders of the brawny boat-men and local longshoreman. The children under the direction of J. C. Davis and Miss Florence Deverill sang patriotic music. The Governor, in response to the demands of the crowd responded in a few words of thanks and appreciation. The party then went over to Mr. A. S. Wilcox's home, where an hour's rest was taken. The party was then driven to the Waioli church, where a luau was given at noon. The feast was served on the grounds of the church in true native style, on mats, and to the accompaniment of a band of sweet voiced singers who rendered local ballads.

Waioli church is one of the oldest in the islands, dating back for many years. It is built of stone and although the old grass roof has been replaced by tin, it still retains the old shape. The interior was handsomely decorated with flags, ferns and palm branches. Rev. Edward Johnson was one of the early missionaries in charge of the church.

Saturday the party rode over to Kilauea where one meeting was addressed. Saturday night was spent with Mr. Fairchild. Sunday will be spent at Hee Fat's place in Kapaa. The party expects to return on the Mikahala Tuesday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Plans have been completed for the Rapid Transit Co. for the extension of its plant on the lots recently purchased from T. G. Thrum on Beretania street. Work has already been inaugurated in the clearing of trees from the land, and the excavations for the new buildings are to be made immediately. A transfer table is to be constructed to connect with the Alapai switches, and there will also be built repair shops, a woodwork shop and also storage rooms for ties, poles and rails. The outside storage yard at Beretania and Alapai streets is to be cleared and planted with grass, trees and shrubbery. The buildings are to be ironclad.

The new rails for the Beretania street line, from Miller to Alapai streets, were shipped from the coast on the Alaskan. The Beretania street line beyond Keeaumoku street will not be put into operation until the entire line is opened. New switches are being put in at Fort and Alapai streets. The ten new cars ordered by the Rapid Transit Co. have been completed and will leave Philadelphia for Honolulu about June 10th. The cars are of the same pattern as the new No. 1 and will accommodate 56 people each. With the new addition to the rolling stock the company expects to be able to handle all its local traffic without overcrowding the cars.

KOHALA DITCH.

The Kohala ditch work is being held up because of the inability of the company to secure desired leases for right of way. Some of the opponents of the ditch have been objecting to granting right of way, but the promoters hope to have the matter entirely settled within a few days. Mr. McCrosson will then leave for the coast to make the necessary financial arrangements and begin the actual work of construction.

THE BANK DEAL.

Talk of an amalgamation of the Bank of Hawaii and the First National Bank has been floating about commercial circles for a week, but it developed into nothing but talk yesterday. There were negotiations entered into for the transfer of the First National Bank to C. M. Cooke, but the price put upon it was not acceptable, and the deal fell through without being submitted to the directors of either bank. The Bank of Hawaii under its charter is not permitted to hold or control any other bank and the combination would have had to be one of stockholders rather than of the corporations. Mr. Cooper of the First National Bank states that no option was given on the First National Bank and none will be given. The National Bank stock has been in much demand during the week as a result of the rumors.

THE MARKET.

The continued stiffening of raw sugar prices has naturally affected the local market considerably, although there has been no responsive action in stocks. Ewa is still selling at par and Hawaiian Commercial is offered at $50 with $49.50 bid. A hundred shares of Kahuku sold for $17.50 during the week and there is lively demand for more at the same figure. There was one sale of McBryde at $4.00 and the stock is scarce at that price with plenty of buyers in sight. There was a forced sale of 1100 shares of Olaa at a fifty cents decline, but there is no more of the stock to be had at the same figure. Oahu Sugar is weak, selling at $[illegible], due perhaps slightly to the influence of the strike. Ookala sold at the lowest figure in its existence, a sale at $2 being recorded. Rapid Transit sold at $[illegible] during the week. Hawaiian Electric is strong at $[illegible] bid. There was a sale of Wilder Steamship at $147.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. S. Ogg has been appointed manager of Pahala Plantation to succeed John Sherman, resigned. The reductions in governmental expenses are to be put in force generally on June 1st. The police department has already made the required cut. Otto Rothach and A. W. Mayer have secured control of the Chamberlain Drug Co. There was talk some time ago of a general amalgamation of Honolulu drug stores but the scheme couldn't be put through. The Navy Department is getting estimates on a section steel cofferdam to be built here if possible. Captain Humphreys, who will be the new chief quartermaster is expected from the Mainland. Work on Kaheuna will begin early in July, the appropriation becoming available on July 1st. There is a general appropriation for bridges, etc., throughout the Island and the local work will be done.

MAY GO TO WASHINGTON

The Notley will case is likely to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chas. Notley, David Notley, Wm. Notley and Marion Hughes by their attorneys, Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, have filed an amended motion for rehearing of their contest of the will of Charles Notley, deceased, in the Supreme Court. The motion states:

"That the denial of a jury trial to the contestants in this cause, and the preventing of contestants from having an uninstructed verdict of a jury on the facts shown in the evidence in this cause, and the directing of a verdict by the court, and the decision of this Supreme Court concerning the same, constitute collectively and separately a taking from the contestants of their property and rights of inheritance as sole heirs at law of Charles Notley without due process of law, and would be depriving them of equal protection under the law guaranteed them in the Constitution, and is in violation of the constitutional right of the contestants to a trial by jury and to the equal protection of the laws and the right to due process of law in taking property and rights from them."

The plea of constitutional rights would indicate an intention of appealing to the Federal Supreme Court in the event of denial of rehearing.

SLIGHT INJURIES often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or foot. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without suppuration and prevents any danger of blood poison. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

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Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair
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MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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IN HONOLULU

THE SUNDAY

ADVERTISER

WAR NEWS, CHURCH NEWS, SPORTING NEWS, GENERAL NEWS AND ALL THE LATEST WORLD'S NEWS BY CABLE.

MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND HUMOROUS SELECTIONS, AND A CONTINUATION OF THOMAS FITCH'S INTERESTING ARTICLES ON HIS FOREIGN TRAVELS. PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS OF THE BYSTANDER.

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Published by the

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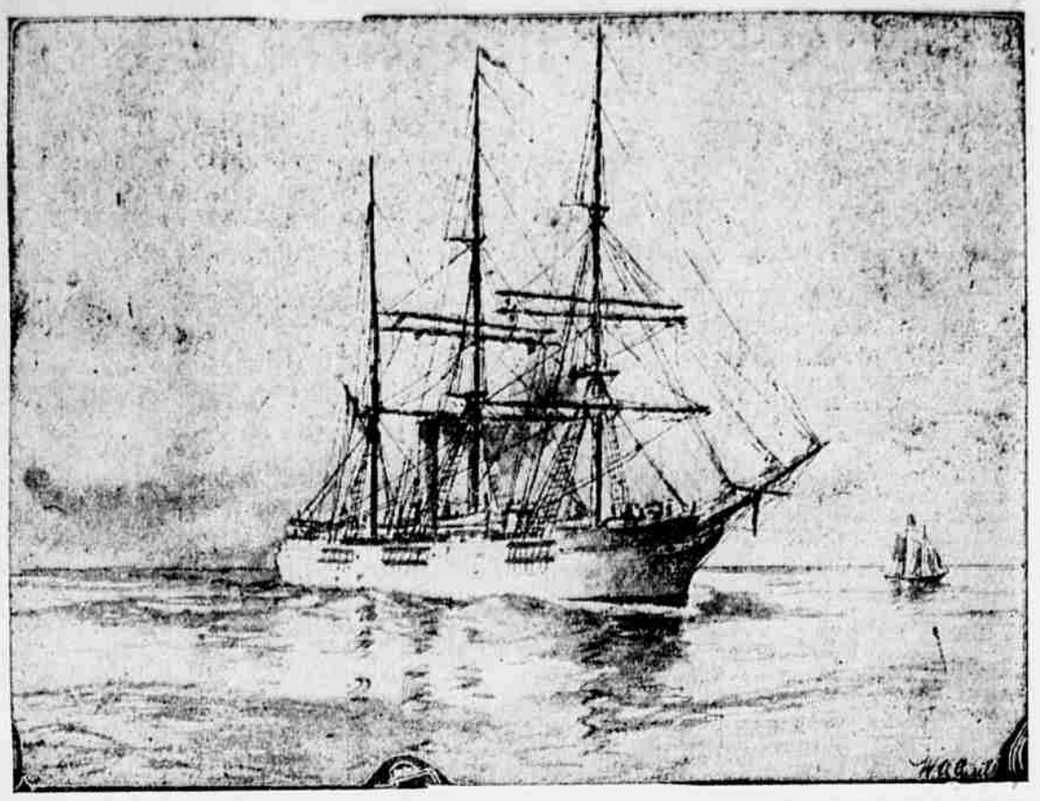
64 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

NEWS OF THE WATERFRONT



U. S. REVENUE CUTTER THETIS WHICH ARRIVED OFF PORT LAST NIGHT.

ARRIVED.

Friday, May 6.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 4:55 a. m., with 6,000 bags H. A. Co. sugar, 2,610 bags H. sugar, 24 pigs, 30 head cattle, 6 cts. chickens, 35 kegs butter, 4 tins butter, 75 bunches bananas, 120 bags coffee, 65 bags awa, 18 bbls. pears, 15 cts. grapes, 12 bdls. hides, 14 bags taro and 200 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 10:15 a. m., with 16 cases tobacco, 16 kegs, 77 pkgs. sundries.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient, at 11 a. m.

Am. schr. Borealis, Samuelson, 50 days from Newcastle, at 2:40 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, Bruguierre, from Manila, via Nagasaki, 7:35 p. m. (Moored at Naval Dock.)

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo, at 5:30 p. m.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Thetis, from San Francisco. (Anchored off port at 9 p. m.)

Saturday, May 7.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from Vancouver and Victoria, at 7 a. m.

A.-H. S. S. Nevadan, Greene, from San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.

Ch. bk. Royal Sovereign, Johansen, 73 days from nitrate ports, at 1 p. m.

Am. bk. Albert Turner, 13 days from San Francisco, at 9:30 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 4:12 a. m.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Hawaii ports, at 7:05 a. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Napala, from Molokai and Maui ports, 3:30 p. m.

Sunday, May 8.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 4:05 a. m., with 6000 bags sugar, 30 bags taro, 30 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, at 5 a. m.

Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, from San Francisco, 14 days out.

Monday, May 9.

U. S. S. Adams, Fox, 14 days from San Francisco, at 9:30 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, from Paauhau, Ookala and Kawaihae, at 6:30 a. m., with 74 head cattle and 9600 bags Paauhau sugar, 2150 bags Ookala sugar.

DEPARTED.

Friday, May 6.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Kukaiau, Laupahoehoe and Papaaloa, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Kawailani, Ulunahele, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.

S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco, at 6 p. m.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for the Colonies, at 11:30 a. m.

Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Scott, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.

Schr. Kawailani, at 5 p. m.

Sunday, May 8.

U. S. A. T. Sherman, Bruguerre, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.

Schr. Ada, for Puuloa, at 9 a. m.

Sunday, May 8.

A.-H. S. S. Nevadan, Greene, for Kahului, at 5:30 p. m.

Monday, May 9.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Honolua, Kaanapali, Lahaina, Maalaea, Makena, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anahola, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaa, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

DUE TODAY.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago and Fanning Island, due early in morning.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney, probably sail in evening.

SAIL TODAY.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for San Francisco, will sail in afternoon.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, May 6, from Kau ports—W. Walters, John Sherman, M. M. Bacon, C. J. Fishel, F. H. Hayselden, Miss Alice Smithies, Victoria Kaainahuna; from Kona, M. F. Scott, C. A. Long, C. W. Ashford, J. F. Colburn, N. S. Akana, wife and child, Isaac Sherwood; from Maui ports, R. F. Lange, Rev. O. Emerson, Rev. E. S. Timoteo and son, Rev. D. Scudder, Mrs. W. Freitas, Mrs. C. de Mello, A. Hocking, D. J. McKay, E. M. Walsh and 55 deck.

Per stmr. Kinau, May 6, from Hilo and way ports—Dr. S. B. Knot, J. W. Pullman, Miss Maui Phipps, C. E. Phipps, James Gibb, John Hind, S. Grace, F. Wiesbaum, Theodore Wolff, K. Kennedy, R. H. Trent, C. A. De Cew, T. Clive Davis, Mrs. T. Clive Davies, O. Imbs, J. H. Fuller, W. P. Jarrett, Mrs. C. Baddaky.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili, Kauai, May 8.—E. R. Hendry, G. T. Bliss, Mrs. B. Namuahi, Mrs. Dr. Wayson, M. R. Robinson, C. A. Drew, A. Morrison, A. Haneberg, T. H. Petrie, Mrs. J. B. Hanaike, Mrs. M. Keawe, R. Hutton, C. F. Alexander, W. Drake, M. A. Rego, J. Freias, Miss B. Wiebke, W. E. Shaw, E. W. Shaw, Ah Loy, Ping Hung, and 59 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, May 8.—C. B. Wells, Mrs. Strain and child, J. J. Walsh, wife and 2 children, J. Schulmeister and wife, Dr. J. Weddick, F. H. Jordan, H. Kendall, A. Mackillop, E. P. Chapin, T. O'Brien, Akanalilili, G. Akuna, Mr. Morita wife and son, Mrs. Tokiyama and 3 children, Rev. E. W. Thwing, A. Medeiros, Mrs. Naukana and 2 children, Miss Ida Freitas, Mrs. M. J. Bissell, Miss M. Fennell, Miss Siankard, H. P. Baldwin, T. Hen, J. Phillips, C. F. Herrick, Jno. Shingle, Auhana, Mrs. Janssen, Mrs. Rabinawitz and 2 children.

Departed.

Per stmr. Likelike, for Molokai and Maui ports, May 9.—Miss B. Bray, Mrs. W. C. Meyer, A. D. Hartwell, Miss C. A. Hartwell.

HILO SHIPPING.

Arriving, May 4, S. S. Californian, Barrow, from Kahului. April 30, Am. schr. Minnie E. Cairn, Olsen, 60 days from Newcastle, with 1349 tons of coal.

DUE WEDNESDAY.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, due early in morning.

U. S. cruiser New York, from Panama.

U. S. gunboat Bennington, from Panama.

Booked.

Per stmr. Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, sailing at 12 noon, Tuesday, May 10.—R. Windrath, John Sherman, B. Waggoner, Miss R. E. Wolley, Mrs. Mauuahina, A. Haneberg, M. Lorenz, John Hind, J. F. Hackfeld, W. R. Douglas, Miss Kofka, Miss Winter, J. H. Wise, R. L. Halsey, Mrs. R. L. Halsey, Miss Ida Quinton, Mrs. H. H. Renton, Jas. Gibb.

Per stmr. Claudine, for Kahului, sailing at 5 p. m. Tuesday, May 10.—Miss A. S. Prescott.

Per O. S. S. Sonoma, for San Francisco, sailing May 10.—Arthur K. Jones, Mrs. H. N. Castle, Miss Eleanor Castle, Miss Larned, Miss Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackintosh, G. F. Wright, Ronald Kennedy, P. Ehlers, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hays, J. Michaels, J. W. Pullinger, Miss Crary, E. M. Walsh and wife, Dr. Perie, Mr. Downey, Miss L. McDonald, Miss B. McDonald, Mr. Munroe, Mrs. Henry Waterhouse, Miss Nora Sturgeon, J. T. McCrosson, Miss Heitman, Z. S. Meyers, Mrs. C. A. Davis, F. Wisburn, Mrs. Hadley, S. E. Damon, A. W. T. Bottomley, Mrs. Janssen and child, A. Morrison, Robt. Hutton, Mrs. Parker, R. W. Shingle, Mrs. F. H. Jordan, 2 children and maid, Mrs. Dutot, Miss E. Dutot, Mrs. Ross and infant, O. Johnson, Mrs. Kennedy, W. M. Wedderburn, Mrs. F. Pratt and 2 children, Mrs. E. M. Brown and infant, Miss M. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Farrer, J. B. Davis, Miss F. M. Purdy and 2 children, Jas. Larned, Frank S. Hill and wife, J. Morrison.

[illegible]

Bandit on Hawaii.

A Star correspondent at Paauilo, Hawaii, reports that a Porto Rican who some time ago broke jail has ejected a Portuguese ranchman near Laupahoehoe, threatening to murder him if he returned to his ranch. It is further said that the fellow is killing cattle, demolishing fences and playing the mischief generally. He is charged with attempts at murder with knife and pistol, besides the actual robbing of a Japanese, and is said to be lying in wait to kill the man who formerly caused his arrest. The bandit is supposed to be living in a cave, and it is feared he will surround himself with a band of freebooters. Worst of all, the police are said to be afraid of him.

Shipping Notes.

The Oceanic steamer Sierra is due from San Francisco tomorrow morning.

The U. S. army transport Thomas will sail for Guam and Manila at 12 noon today.

The Nevadan departed at 5 p. m. Sunday for Kahului to complete her cargo of sugar.

The bark Albert will sail for San Francisco about May 17, and will carry passengers.

The barkentine Coronado, Captain Potter, is scheduled to sail for San Francisco at 2 p. m. today.

The American barkentine S. G. Wilder will sail for San Francisco on Wednesday at 1 p. m. For freight and passage apply to Schaefer & Co.

The Claudine's cargo was as follows: 1586 bags sugar, 174 bags corn, 47 pkgs. hides, 1 mill roller, 26 hogs, 29 calves, 30 head cattle, — pkgs. sundries.

Two carloads of sisal fibre from the Hawaiian Fibre Company's plantation on Oahu is being shipped to the coast in the S. S. Nevadan, consigned to the Tubbs Cordage Co., San Francisco.

On Sunday the schooner Defender arrived at San Francisco from Hawaii, being thirty-eight days on the trip. She left Puako on March 31 with a cargo of sugar.

The following sugar on Kauai ready for shipment is reported by Purser Friel of the steamer W. G. Hall: K. S. M. 3000 bags, V. K. 800, Mak. 16,400, G. & R. 700, McB. 21,950, K. P. 4630, H. M. 15,290, P. 5510, G. F. 880.

The Oceanic steamship Sonoma is due to arrive at this port this morning from the Colonies. She passed Fanning Island on Saturday. The vessel will probably sail this afternoon for San Francisco. The next mail steamer for the coast will be the Siberia, sailing May 21.

THE BELL BUOY BROKE MOORINGS

The bell-buoy off the Waikiki entrance to the channel got loose on Sunday and was picked up and towed into the harbor yesterday by direction of Captain Niblack, the lighthouse inspector. The buoy is now moored alongside Naval Dock No. 2. It will be replaced shortly.

Purser Beckley of the Kinau gives the following report of sugar remaining on Hawaii ready for shipment: Olaa, could not learn; Waiakea, none; Hawaii Mill Co., 200; Wainaku, 10,500; Onomea, 22,000 (Kaiulani loading for California); Pepeekeo, 10,500 (Hawaii to load for California); Honomu, 13,000; Hakalau, 16,000; Laupahoehoe, 800; Ookala, 200; Kukaiau, 800; Hamakua, 6000; Paauhau, 9000 (Maui loading, will take all); Honokaa, 14,000; Kukuihaele, 2500; Punaluu, 8500; Honuapo, 2615.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a baby or to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

ALLEGED CHILIAN MURDERER ARRIVES

Sleeping with a loaded revolver under his pillow, was the experience of Capt. Johansen of the Chilian bark Capt. Johansen of the Chilian bark Royal Sovereign, which arrived at 1 sailor on the articles as Postamenti, but believed to be Parientes, a murderer, threatened to cut the throat of the captain and the mate with a knife, and his attitude and former history caused the captain to go on guard.

Shortly after the vessel left Iquique the sailor became mutinous and at one time when confronted by the mate and ordered to duty he snarled: "I will cut your throat, and the captain's too." He even followed the captain between decks but the cook saw the movement and believing he meant harm, warned the captain.

The captain stated yesterday that he has heard that the sailor at one time killed a man on a British vessel, and that only a short time ago he was arrested and jailed for allegedly cutting the throat of a man in a Chilian town, the victim having had about $100 in his pockets. About the time the Royal Sovereign sailed the prisoner escaped, and the captain believes Postamenti, or Parientes, is the escaped convict.

Several fights in the forecastle are recorded as having been started by the Chilian. An able seaman either fell or was thrown down into the hold, and he was busy yesterday preparing a statement to be presented to the police.

Captain Johansen came ashore yesterday to see the Chilian consul, Mr. Herman Focke, but found the Consulate closed for the day. The Chilian is not in irons and will probably make an effort to desert the ship.

The Royal Sovereign was seventy-four days on the voyage. A cargo of 1600 tons of nitrates is aboard, consigned to the Hawaiian Fertilizer works.

TRANSPORT SOLDIER DROWNS IN HARBOR

Henry Vogt, a soldier on the transport Thomas, was drowned in the harbor yesterday near the cattle pen, in the Ewa end of the harbor. He with two companions had gone in bathing. Vogt was seen to go down and a native man swam to his assistance, but the body was not seen afterwards. The deceased was a native of Brooklyn, New York, where his father is a chemist. The young man was a member of the Hospital Corps on the transport Thomas and was en route to the Philippines. He was about 18 years of age.

Pearl Harbor Buoys.

Honolulu, T. H., May 6, 1904.

Notice to Mariners—Pearl Harbor—Entrance to Pearl River and Lochs, Island of Oahu.

Notice is hereby given that the rear range marks for crossing the coral reef through the 30-foot dredged channel are missing and that new and better range marks will be substituted as soon as practicable.

At the same time the Fairway Entrance Buoy, which went adrift on 15 February, 1904, will be replaced on the range.

Masters of vessels are warned that without these aids to navigation it is not safe to attempt to enter Pearl Harbor.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
A. P. NIBLACK,
Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N.,
Assistant to Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are indorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the indorsers. Read this indorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

"LAPE'S LITTLE IRONIES."

It is one of "life's little ironies" that a remedial dressed to the exploitation of the interests of successful American business men should have as the working subject for portraiture to be placed upon the delicately tinted wrapper the delicate features of Lydia E. Pinkham.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

R. W. Shingle leaves in the Sonoma on a business trip to the Coast.

Mounted Patrolman Hart has resigned to take a position as policeman at Oahu Plantation.

The Hawaiian Woman's Club will meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. H. Auld, Pua lane, Palama.

The School Baseball League game played at Punahou yesterday between the High School and Mills Institute resulted in the former team winning by a score of 21 to 11.

Judge Dole suspended sentence on Solomon Meheula, convicted of destroying public documents, for one week yesterday, in the meantime taking under advisement a motion for a new trial presented by C. W. Ashford for the defendant.

Judge Robinson filed a lengthy decision yesterday overruling the demurrer of Oahu Railway & Land Co., plaintiff, to the amended answer and counter claim of Waialua Agricultural Co., defendant. It is the long standing suit of the O. R. & L. Co. to recover $4800 for coal sold and delivered.

A Chinese storekeeper was arrested yesterday and is being held at the Police Station for investigation of the alleged incendiary fire in a building on Nuuanu street on Sunday morning. The fire was discovered beneath an empty storeroom, next to fully-stocked store occupied by a Chinese merchant.

High Sheriff Brown received information from Kauai yesterday that a Japanese named Ishimoto had been murdered near Anahola on Friday night. Another Japanese named Hanamoto is charged with the crime. He is said to have struck Ishimoto nine times on the head, nearly severing that member from the body.

Memorial resolutions with condolence to the bereaved family, on the loss of the late Judge Gardner K. Wilder, were entered on the records of the Supreme Court yesterday on motion of President W. O. Smith of the Bar Association. Feeling remarks were made by former Judge W. L. Stanley, former Attorney General Charles Creighton and Henry E. Highton, also by Chief Justice W. F. Frear in making the formal order of entry.

Amana, the Chinese clerk for Gregg & Co., who forged a check for $1,000 in the name of the company, and fled, is still being looked for by the police. It is believed he is still on this island. Officers followed an alleged trace of the fugitive from Waialua to Laie and thence to Koolau. They returned to Kahuku and ascertained there that a man answering Amana's description had taken the train at 2:20 p. m. for Honolulu.

W. E. Fisher held a sale on the back veranda of the Judiciary building yesterday, for the custom house, of goods imported by I. Kaisan and confiscated for undervaluation. They were mostly kimono stuffs and Japanese were the chief buyers. The goods were declared at a value of $233.92, but a second appraisement rated them at $745.76, and they are a dead loss to the importer, whose offer of the full appraisement value was rejected.

MACKINTOSH IS SENT TO PRISON

D. A. Mackintosh, who was arrested on Saturday while hiding in a boat aboard the bark Gerard C. Tobey a few hours prior to the sailing time of that vessel, was tried in Police Court yesterday on a charge of embezzlement preferred by E. O. Hall & Son. He was found guilty of the charge and sentenced to three months imprisonment at hard labor in Oahu Prison.

Stowaways on the Sherman.

About a score of stowaways got away on the transport Sherman Sunday with the Camp McKinley soldiers. Among the crowd were several prize fighters and men who have been trying to get away for weeks. Two Hawaiian boys, one nine, the other eleven, were carried away by the soldiers.

Pursuant to arrangements published in this paper, Judge A. N. Kepoikai formally assumed his duties in the Second Circuit Court at Wailuku.

Eastman's KODAKS AND FILMS The Latest Dates

Seeds Dry Plates and Photographic Materials of every description.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING A Specialty.

Good Work Guaranteed

Hollister Drug Co. FORT STREET

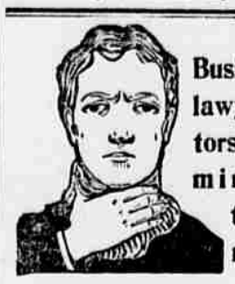
WARSHIPS COMING FROM THE ORIENT

The cruiser Albany and the gunboats Vicksburg and Annapolis will touch at Honolulu the latter part of the month en route to Mare Island from the Asiatic Station, to go out of commission. Their time of departure is not known, but is believed to be some time this week. Admiral Terry has received notification of the intended departure of the vessels for the home port. They will take on coal at this port.

LOOK FOR GLASS'S SQUADRON TODAY

The cruiser New York and the gunboat Bennington, under command of Admiral Glass, may arrive today from Panama. The vessels, however, may not arrive until tomorrow morning.

The time of sailing of the barkentine S. G. Wilder has been changed from Wednesday to Thursday at 10 a. m.



Business men, lawyers, doctors, bankers, ministers, teachers, merchants

Read these strong words from S. Hague Smith, Esq., the respected Secretary Col. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., Sydney.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

"For many years I suffered from bronchitis, for which I tried a variety of remedies including sprays and inhalers. These did me no good and I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, with most satisfactory result. One dose quieted my cough and enabled me to get much needed sleep. I would not now be without it for any consideration. I have passed through this winter free from the cough, and I am glad to say that several of my friends have been benefited in the same way. I am sending a bottle to a friend in New Zealand by today's steamer."

In large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE ALBION H. GLENNAN.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed as Administrator of the Estate of Albion H. Glennan, late of Makaweli, Island of Kauai, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him, either at his residence or place of business, within six months from the day of this publication, or within six months from the day they fall due. If not so presented they will be forever barred. And all persons owing the said deceased are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

JNO. A. PALMER,
Administrator of the Estate of Albion H. Glennan, deceased.
Lihue, Kauai, April 13th, 1904.
2582—5tT

COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Harry Nunn, of Makaweli, Kauai, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of Mrs. Helen Nunn, formerly of said Makaweli, Kauai, administratrix of the above entitled estate, wherein she asks to be allowed $418.33 and she charges herself with $1417.64, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1904, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 29th day of April, 1904.

By the Court:
(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER,
Clerk

2586—May 3, 10, 17, 24.

FOR SALE.

Pure White Leghorn Eggs from imported birds. Fine stock. $1.50 per doz. Inquire

W. F. SHAW,
104 Beretania st., Honolulu. P. O. Box 111. 2588